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## Bonn Angered at Remarks On Defense by Brzezinski

By John Vinocur

WEST GERMANY, Oct. 14 (UPI) — In a move that could strain relations between Bonn and Washington, the German government today expressed its extreme irritation with the remarks of U.S. Secretary of Defense Brzezinski, who said that the United States would not be deterred from increasing its defense spending by 3 percent.



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt

opposition to suggest that the United States does not consider the Soviet Union a threat.

"It's no way for allies to operate," said a source close to the chancellor. "We're quite unhappy about it."

In a remark aimed just as much at Mr. Brzezinski, the chancellor was quoted as saying that Mr. Albrecht, the premier of the state of Lower Saxony, "should not get himself mixed up in foreign policy, a field where he lacks knowledge of the details and the necessary breadth of perspective."

The irritation comes at a time when the government here feels that close cooperation between Bonn and Washington is necessary to create a climate in which decisions can

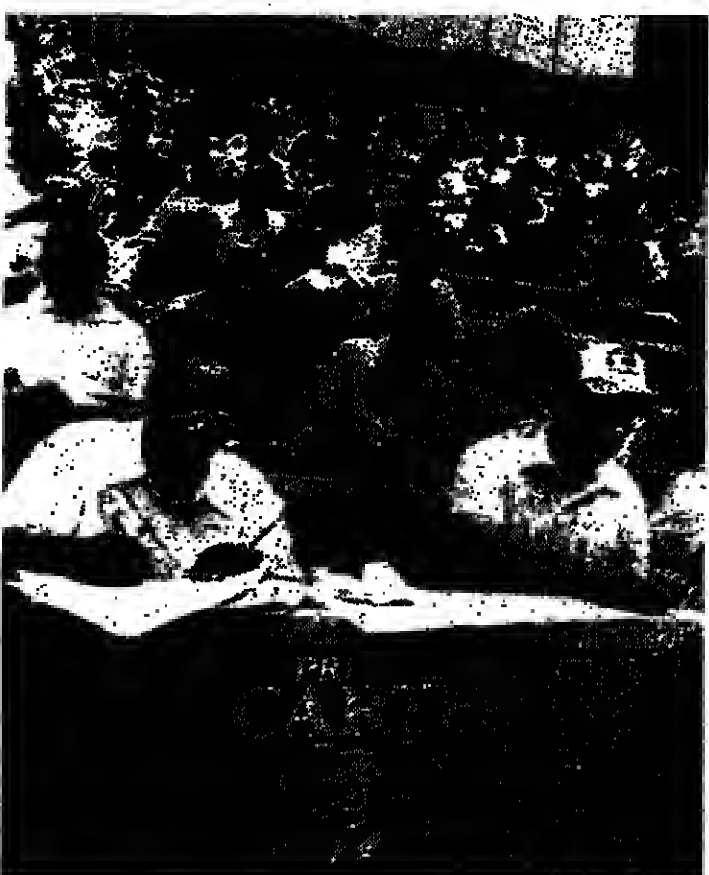
be made in favor of production and deployment of new intermediate-range missiles capable of striking targets in the Soviet Union.

Although Mr. Schmidt does not publicly acknowledge the possibility, he may encounter difficulties with the left wing of his party over such a decision, and Mr. Brzezinski's recommendations to Mr. Albrecht were regarded as elements that could not simplify his task.

Mr. Brzezinski has never been a favorite of the Schmidt circle, which feels he looks on its commitment to the Atlantic alliance with some distrust. On the other hand, Mr. Schmidt's relations with President Carter, often strained during the last three years by disputes on proliferation of atomic energy, by West Germany's role in revitalizing the world economy and by U.S. human rights initiatives — as well as by personality differences — have seemed somewhat improved lately.

West German sources said that Mr. Schmidt wants to do nothing that could hinder the Senate's ratification of the SALT-2 agreement, and the chancellor has been quoted recently as reiterating his statement early this year that he favors Mr. Carter's re-election.

Mr. Brzezinski's approach vexed the Schmidt government for another reason. Mr. Apel and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher have argued that when inflation is figured in, the U.S. real defense budgetary increase amounts to less than 1.5 percent. They have also pointed out that the new West German defense budget contains 7 percent more for modernization and new equipment than that of any other member of the alliance.



Democrats wrestle with blanket-size ballots Saturday in Dade County, Fla., choosing between candidate slates supported by backers of President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy.

## 55 Tons From Bangkok

## Relief Groups Start Airlift Of Food, Fuel to Cambodia

By Denis D. Gray

BANGKOK, Oct. 14 (AP) — International agencies today flew 55 tons of rice, fuel and other relief supplies into Cambodia at the beginning of an airlift aimed at alleviating the widespread starvation in that country.

As the operation got under way, a spokesman for Unicef, one of the two agencies coordinating the relief effort, estimated that it would take 165,000 tons of food during the next six months — or more than 900 tons a day — to stabilize conditions in Cambodia.

Whether the 900-ton target can be reached is uncertain because the relief operation is still in the planning stage. But Unicef spokesman Jacques Danois said that, besides a planned increase in the number of daily relief flights, more than 10,000 tons of food was scheduled to be shipped to Cambodia by the end of this month.

Two aircraft made today's run from Bangkok to Phnom Penh. One of the planes, a British transport plane on loan from the Royal Air Force, will be making daily flights from Bangkok to Phnom Penh and eventually may make two flights a day, said Francis Perez, the head of the Bangkok office of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Red Cross is the second agency coordinating the relief operation.

The French hospital ship Ile de Lumiere also is scheduled to arrive

at the Cambodian port of Kompong Som at the end of this month with about 1,000 tons of food and a staff of French doctors.

International agencies are continuing to funnel relief supplies across the Thai border into areas of western Cambodia held by guerrillas loyal to ousted Premier Pol Pot. This has angered the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government and has stalled the efforts to arrange a formal aid agreement between the government and the relief agencies.

Despite the lack of a formal agreement, Phnom Penh reportedly gave clearance to the organizations for the international relief operation. "Our strategy has been just to keep the aid coming and see what happens. They weren't about to turn anything back," a relief agency official said.

Meanwhile, a leading Vietnamese (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Over Kennedy Slate Carter Florida Forces Claim Caucus Victory

By Donald M. Rothberg

MIAMI, Oct. 14 (AP) — With two large blocks of votes yet to be counted, President Carter today held a statewide lead over Sen. Edward Kennedy in Florida's Democratic Party caucus, and Carter backers claimed victory in the first balloting of the 1980 presidential campaign.

But while Mr. Carter, whose campaign was supported by the political power of the White House, seemed certain to emerge with a majority of the elected delegates, some Kennedy supporters called the Massachussetts senator's showing "one of the greatest political upsets of the century."

"A win is a win is a win," was the reaction of Evan Doherty, chairman of the Carter-Mondale campaign committee.

Still to be tallied were ballots for 188 delegates in populous Dade County, which includes Miami, and for 60 delegates in Palm Beach County. Party officials said a final delegate count might not be available for several days.

Disappointing Turnout

The turnout in Dade, where it rained throughout the day, was disappointing; an unofficial poll of voters found a slim plurality saying they supported the Carter slate. The voter survey found 1,727 saying they backed Mr. Carter, 1,672 supporting Sen. Kennedy, 656 for the labor slate and 187 uncommitted or refusing to answer.

But ballot challenges could affect the result in the fight for Dade's delegates. At stake was the chance to draw first blood in the anticipated fight between Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination.

The delegates elected yesterday will join 833 others, most of them appointed by officials backing the president, at a Democratic state convention in November at which the highlight will be a non-binding presidential preference poll. Florida's delegation to the Democratic National Convention will be chosen in a primary March 11.

Results from 64 of the state's 67 counties gave Mr. Carter 366 delegates, Sen. Kennedy 101, an organized-labor slate 19, 27 were uncommitted. In addition, Sen. Kennedy seemed certain to pick up the 116 delegates from Broward County.

ty, where he made his strongest showing.

Sen. Kennedy avoided personal involvement in the Florida contest. From Louisville, Ky., where he was campaigning for John Brown, the Democratic nominee for governor, Sen. Kennedy yesterday did not hesitate to pick Mr. Carter to win in Florida.

"Clearly, he has all the horses down there," said the senator. "He's the odds-on favorite." Sen. Kennedy added he believes the first true test of the 1980 campaign will be the Iowa party caucuses in January.

Jody Powell, White House press secretary, was in Florida and said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Decisive Defeat for Ecevit

## Opposition Gains Majority In Violent Turkish Voting

ISTANBUL, Oct. 14 — Opposition leader Suleyman Demirel's Justice Party won a landslide victory today in Turkey's violent by-election, gaining enough seats in the National Assembly to oust Premier Bulent Ecevit's 21-month-old government.

With about half of the votes tabulated, Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party conceded that Justice Party candidates were victorious in all five provinces where an assembly seat was at stake. A spokesman in Ankara said that Mr. Ecevit would convene a meeting of the leadership tomorrow morning to discuss his resignation.

Justice Party candidates also appeared to be well on their way to winning a majority of the 50 Senate seats being contested in 25 provinces.

Despite the mobilization of thousands of troops to guard voting stations, six persons were killed in clashes between voters and leftist gangs trying to disrupt the elections.

The most important aspect of Mr. Demirel's victory was his sweep of the five National Assembly seats, giving him sufficient strength, at least on paper, to take over as premier. The five extra votes gave the Justice Party a total of 181 seats. Counting the 46 deputies from smaller parties who are aligned with Mr. Demirel in a loose rightist coalition, he has a total of 227 — one more than the majority required to form a government.

In the first election-day incident, in the eastern province of Mardin,

four gunmen attacked a line of voters, killing four persons and wounding two, police said. Soldiers who chased the assailants killed one and wounded and captured the other three.

Authorities in Van, also in eastern Turkey, said a gunbattle between political groups at a polling station left a voter dead and another wounded. In a similar incident in Hatay, in the southeast, two voters were reported wounded. In Arvin, in the northeast, security forces picked up 100 leftist radicals accused of trying to disrupt voting.

The violence occurred in rural areas, Mr. Ecevit issued a statement saying that relative calm "once again proved the Turkish people's devotion to democracy."

Mr. Ecevit and his moderate-leftist government have faced political terrorism throughout his 21 months in office. In the last two months, the fighting has taken an average of five lives a day.

Fingers Dried

For the first time in Turkey, voters had their fingers dried to prevent the casting of multiple ballots. The dye remains for 24 hours.

At stake in the midterm elections were five Assembly seats vacated by deaths since the 1977 elections, and 50 of the Senate's 183 seats. From 450-seat Assembly is the more powerful house, because it can topple governments with no-confidence votes. Eight million people were eligible to vote. The Assembly races were in Edirne, Manisa, Aydin, Mugla and Konya.

## Breakthrough in 'China Problem' in Sports Peking, Taipei Reach Accord on Soccer

From Agency Dispatches

URICH, Oct. 14 — In a breakthrough in the "China problem" in sports, Peking and Taipei today agreed to a formal arrangement to participate in international sports events, officials of the International Federation of Football Associations announced here today.

The federation, FIFA, readmitted China today after an absence of years. For the first time it will compete, at the same time and at an international level as the People's Republic of China, for the qualifying match of the 1982 World Cup soccer tournament in Spain.

As the draw for the European and African qualifying games was held here by Joao Havelange, the federation's president, it was announced that both China and Taiwan would play in the Asia and Oceania section of the preliminary competition, with a match between the two a possibility in the final round.

Resigned in 1958

China left the federation in 1958 to protest FIFA's recognition of Taiwan — the same reason it withdrew from other sports bodies, including the International Olympic Committee. China was readmitted to the soccer federation after officials said Taiwan agreed to change its name to the Republic of China and to alter its emblem and flag.

The concept of keeping both China and Taiwan in the same sports organization was first put forward by the IOC after a plan drawn up by its president, Lord Killanin.

FIFA is the 15th major sports organization to admit China. The 14 others govern athletics, basketball, boxing, cycling, figure skating, gymnastics, ice hockey, fencing, rowing, shooting, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling and wrestling.

After the draw, Mr. Havelange said that the two nations had agreed to the new conditions following a series of meetings. FIFA officials had held with both sides for more than a year. Even if both nations gain the final stages of their regional tournament, he said, a match between the two would pose "no problems."

Along with Spain, the host nation, 13 European countries will qualify for the World Cup finals — two each from the first five groups, two from Group 6 and one from Group 7. All games must be completed by Nov. 30, 1981.

Group 1 comprises West Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland and Albania; Group 2 the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Ireland and Cyprus; Group 3 Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union, Wales, Turkey and Iceland; Group 4 England, Hungary, Switzerland, Romania and Norway.

Group 5 includes Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Denmark and Luxembourg; Group 6 Scotland, Sweden, Portugal and Northern Ireland; Group 7 Poland, East Germany and Malta.

## Leftist Cabinet Falls in Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Oct. 14 (UPI) — The leader of Iceland's Social Democratic Party, Benedikt Grondal, met leaders of the Independence Party today to try to form a minority government, after the resignation on Friday of leftist Premier Olafur Johannesson.

Mr. Johannesson resigned after the Social Democrats withdrew from his year-old three-party coalition government, which also included the Communist-led People's Alliance. Iceland was the first NATO country to have Communists in its cabinet.

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## Khomeini Defends Rule by Islamic Clergy

NEW YORK (IHT) — In a recent interview in Qom with Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said that the clause in the draft constitution making the clergy the supreme power in Iran was "in no way in contradiction with democracy. Since the people love the clergy, have faith in the clergy, want to be guided by the clergy, it is right that the supreme religious authority should oversee the work of the prime minister or of the president of the republic to make sure that they don't make mistakes or go against the Koran."

An edited transcript of the interview appeared in The New York Times. Following are excerpts from that transcript.

Fallaci: Imam Khomeini, the entire country is in your hands. Every decision you make is an order. So there are many in your country who say that in Iran there is no freedom, that the revolution did not bring freedom.

Khomeini: Iran is not in my hands. Iran is in the hands of the people because it was the people who handed the country over to the person who is their servant and who wants only what is good for them. You saw very well how — after the death [at age 68, of a heart attack, on Sept. 10] of [Ayatollah Syed Mahmoud] Taleghani — millions of persons went into the streets without the threat of violence. This shows that there is freedom. It also shows that the people only follow men of God. And this is freedom.

Q. Forgive me if I insist, Imam Khomeini. I meant that today, in Iran, you raise fear and many people call you a dictator. The new dictator, the new boss, the new master. How do you comment on that? Does it sadden you, or don't you care?

A. On the one hand I'm sorry to hear that. Yes, it hurts me because it is unjust and inhuman to call me a dictator. On the other hand, I couldn't care less because I know that wickedness is a part of human nature and such wickedness comes from our enemies. Considering the road that we have chosen, a road that is opposed to the superpowers, it is normal that the servants of foreign interests treat me with their poison and hurt all kinds of calamities against me. Nor do I have any illusions that those countries which are accustomed to plundering and looting will stand by silently and idly. One, the mercenaries of the shah (shahnam Reza Pahlavi) say lots of things — even that Khomeini ordered the breasts of women to be cut off. Tell me, since you are here, did you have any evidence that Khomeini could commit such a monstrous act, that he would cut off the breasts of women?

Q. No, I did not, Imam. But you frighten people, as I said. And even this mob that calls your name is frightening. What do you feel — hearing them calling out like this, day and night, knowing that they are there, all of them there



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

sitting for hours, being shoved about, suffering, just to see you for a moment and to sing your praises?

A. I enjoy it. I enjoy hearing and seeing them. Because they are the same ones who rose up to throw out the internal and external enemies. Because their applause is the continuation of the cry with which the usurper was thrown out. It is good that they continue to be agitated because the enemies have not disappeared. Until the country has settled down, the people must remain fired up, ready to march and attack again. In addition, this is love, an intelligent love. It is impossible not to enjoy it.

Q. OK then, let's talk about freedom and democracy, Imam. And let's do it like this. In one of your first speeches at Qom, you said that the new Islamic government would guarantee freedom of thought and of expression for everyone, including Communists and ethnic minorities. But this promise was not kept, and now you define Communists as "sons of Satan," and the leaders of the rebellious ethnic minorities as the "evil of the Earth."

A. First you affirm something and then you expect me to explain your statement. You even presume that I should permit the plots of those who want to bring the country to anarchy and corruption — as though freedom of thought and of expression were the freedom to plot and to corrupt. Therefore, in answer to your question, I say: For more than five months I tolerated — we tolerated — those who did not think as we do. They were free, absolutely free to do whatever they wanted. They fully enjoyed the freedom that was granted to them.

I even invited the Communists to have a dialogue with us. But in response they burned the wheat harvest, they burned the urns of the electoral offices and they reacted to our offer for a dialogue with rifles and arms. In fact, they were the ones who stirred up the problems of the Kurds. Thus, we understood that they were taking advantage of our tolerance to sabotage us, that they did not want freedom but the license to subvert, and we decided to stop them. And when we discovered that — urged on by the former regime and foreign forces — they were seeking out destruction with other plots and other means, we shut them up to avoid further problems.

Q. For example by closing the newspapers of the opposition. In that speech at Qom you also said that to be democratic means to form men who have the right to choose and to criticize. But the liberal newspaper Ayandegan was shut down. And so were all the leftist newspapers.

A. The newspaper Ayandegan was part of the plot I mentioned. It had relations with the Zionists. It got ideas from them to do harm to the country. The same goes for all the newspapers that, through a phony opposition, tried to restore the old regime and to serve foreign interests. We shut them up because we knew who they were and what they were after. And this is not contrary to freedom. This is done everywhere.

Q. No, Imam, it is not. In any event, how can you call those who fought against the shah, who were persecuted, arrested and tortured by him, as being "nostalgic for the shah"? How can you call them enemies, how can you deny them a place and the right to exist, those leftists who fought and suffered so much?

A. None of them fought or suffered. If anything, they took advantage of the anguish of the people who fought and suffered. You are not very well informed. A good part of the left which you refer to was abroad during the imperial regime and came back only after the people had overthrown the shah. Another group was here, it is true, hidden in their clandestine caves and in their houses. It was only after the people had shed their blood that these leftists

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Algeria	5.50 Dh.	Grass	25 Fr.	Netherlands	7.75 Fr.
Angola	300 D.	India	As. P.	Nigeria	75 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 R.	Norway	3.25 N.K.
Bahamas	0.500 D.	Ireland	1.220 D.	Qatar	0.248 Rd.
Belgium	23 Bf.	Italy	500 L.	Portugal	25 Sc.
Bolivia	300 B.	Jordan	310 Fl.	Qatar	5.00 Rd.
Brazil	1.375 D.	Kuwait	Sh. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rd.
Bulgaria	3.50 D.	Kuwait	300 Fl.	Spain	50 Ptas.
Canada	70 C.	Libya	0.10 D.	Sweden	3.00 S.
Chad	20 F.	Libya	0.25	Switzerland	1.75 S.F.
China	3.00 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.F.	Taiwan	3.25 D.
Colombia	1.50 D.	Mexico	27 C.	U.S. (incl. G.W.)	90 C.
Congo	1.50 D.	Mexico	27 C.	U.S. (incl. G.W.)	90 C.
Cuba	25 P.	Morocco	3.00 D.	Yugoslavia	2.0 D.



For Leverage in Future Arms Talks

U.S. Says Russia Delays Retiring Missiles

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP)—The Soviet Union has delayed retiring 20-year-old medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe so they can be included in any future arms-limitation agreement, according to White House sources.

That conclusion, they said, emerges from an analysis of how the Russians are introducing their new medium-range missile, the SS-20, and dismantling aged SS-4s and SS-5s.

It is against this background, these sources said, that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's offer to reduce "medium-range nuclear means" deployed against Western Europe was taken by the White House more as an effort to halt approval of a NATO medium-range missile than a real arms-control offer.

Almost all of the estimated 140 older missiles that have been dismantled in recent years were at sites in central and eastern Russia and targeted on China, sources said.

At the same time, sources said, new, mobile SS-20s, which carry three warheads, are being deployed almost equally at sites that can hit either European or Chinese targets.

The result, they noted, is that there has been a sharp increase in Soviet nuclear firepower aimed at NATO targets with some of it being old missiles of the type that had been retired from sites along the Sino-Soviet border. At the same time, Moscow has deployed the SS-20 to replace the older missiles.

Mr. Brezhnev's offer is not the first time one of the superpowers has offered to cut back on a nuclear weapon it already considered surplus to its military needs.

The United States, in the early 1970s, proposed a cutback of 1,000 nuclear warheads in Europe if the Russians would remove one of their tank armies.

To back up that offer, U.S. military officials were ordered to keep in stockpiles almost 1,000 warheads for the Honest John missile although the missiles were sent back to the United States for destruction.

The Brezhnev offer last week to reduce Soviet nuclear systems was, he said, "only in the event if no additional medium-range means are deployed [by the United States] in Western Europe."

The United States is pressing the NATO allies for approval in December of a plan to produce and begin deploying in late 1983 up to 572 medium-range Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles that could reach targets in Russia from NATO bases.

The decision to go ahead with the new systems would be accompanied by an offer to begin U.S.-Soviet negotiations that would limit the medium-range nuclear systems maintained by both superpowers.

The Soviet government, in turn, has begun a major effort to head off NATO approval of the new missile. Soviet spokesmen maintain that although NATO does not now possess any European-based missiles capable of reaching Russia, there is already a nuclear balance in the European theater.

U.S. and many NATO officials argue that introduction of the SS-20 and the modern Backfire Soviet bomber have given a significant nuclear advantage to Moscow that must be countered.

Crash in U.S. Kills Pilot

WILSON, Kan., Oct. 14 (AP)—A National Guard pilot died yesterday when his A-7D single-seat jet fighter crashed during a training exercise over central Kansas.



Anti-nuclear power demonstrators march in central Bonn Saturday in the one of largest rallies in West German postwar history. One of the banners read: Stop the Bonn atomic energy program.

Nuclear Power Opponents March in Bonn

From Agency Dispatches

BONN, Oct. 14 — Opponents of nuclear power, numbering in the tens of thousands, marched peacefully today through Bonn to demand an immediate end to the development of atomic energy in West Germany.

Organizers claimed 120,000 people marched. West German journalists estimated that there were about 70,000 at the rally, which would still make it one of the largest protest gatherings in postwar West Germany.

While three police helicopters hovered over the march, banners urged "Drop the nuclear program" and "Don't make criminals out of anti-nuclear protesters."

City traffic ground to a halt as the marchers arrived in special trains and buses or aboard Rhine excursion boats.

Converging on the Hofgarten park in central Bonn from several directions, the individual columns of the march stretched more than 2 1/2 miles.

West German environmental groups, calling themselves "the Green," got their first four representatives voted into a state parliament last weekend in the northern port of Bremen, largely at the expense of the governing Social Democratic party, which is pro-nuclear.

Fifteen nuclear plants provide 15 percent of West Germany's energy needs. An additional 17 plants are projected. But the nuclear program has been at a virtual standstill for six years because of environmental protests.

Winegrowers and farmers have joined the Green party in legal actions that have stalled construction of three plants.

U.S., Austrian, Danish, Dutch, French and Scandinavian nuclear loses took part.

The demonstrators gave a standing ovation to Kathy McCaughin of Harrisburg, Pa., who referred to the nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island power station and said, "We demand all over the world: Stop the nuclear madness now."

News Analysis

Pope Sounds Unity Theme But Gains Mixed Results

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Since his election to the papacy, Pope John Paul II has traveled to Mexico, Poland, Ireland and the United States and has made a plea for church unity in strikingly different situations with mixed results in each case.

In his travels, the pope has given consistent attention to a number of issues. He has made human rights a central concern to every setting, thereby helping to promote justice as a main item in the church's mission. He has also, at the risk of evoking charges that he is introducing a new form of clericalism, paid special attention to the place of bishops, priests and nuns, attempting to lift morale and urging them to keep their vows and wear their clerical garb.

While Polish prelates and priests gladly embrace this practice as a sign of their inclusion in a force that opposes the government and exerts strong control on the church, many priests here believe that the priestly "uniform" can be a barrier to communicating with those suspicious of clerics. To many poor Latin Americans, said one church official, "the collar represents the rich and the powerful."

The pope has also been employing his enormous charismatic skills to stir deep sentiment. While inviting or exhorting to Christianity, he has had a negative stance, speak the benefits of love rather than wages of sin.

As the pope has sounded his themes, he has made it clear that he finds a common bond in his conviction that, above a church must be certain values, both in doctrine and in responsibility to the world and oppressed.

But along the way he has questioned about the extent to which he will permit doctrinal conformity to the central dog of the church, including mandatory sexual morality. At the same time, he has given his without threatening those who agree.

Various interpreters of the philosophy he has emphasized hold two concepts in tension: "solidarity," the need for church to hold fast in strong belief, and the need to be distinctively Christian in the of competing systems of the world. The other concept is "opposit" whereby conscientious dissent is seen as a positive value to church.

From country to country, pope's stress on solidarity has voiced in different ways.

In Mexico, he urged Latin American bishops to unify in the social-activist divisiveness in the Catholicism since 1963. Poland — where solidarity conformed to be extraordinary — reminded his listeners that strength of identity was found in the strength of the hierarchy.

He encountered an Irish church that has lost much of its cohesion the last two decades, during which the Republic has moved closer the secular values of Western Europe and the United States. He urged an Irish church to become Westernized, urging the Irish not abandon their heritage in a shia faith.

The strongest test came in the United States, where the pope seemed aware that he faced a church comprising complex of mental and deep conflicts over matters as sexual ethics, the role of women and the place of the clergy.

He intensified his attack on divisions in the church and repeatedly warned against what he saw as the corrupting influences of materialism, affluence and permissiveness. The alternative, he said, was a traditional Roman Catholic morality. Fidelity to church means freedom, not inhibition, said.

The demand for unity has been criticized everywhere, but in Poland by some who believe that the pope has not listened carefully enough to their frustrations and circumstances. Further, the critics say, the pope's attitude is a sign that he is inflexible and unable to enter into creative process of thought with modern world.

That was the case in Latin America on the subject of liberation theology, a system of religious thought based on the church's becoming involved in struggles for justice. Mexico, the pope told priests, they should not be political activists, but urged the laity to act in behalf of the downtrodden.

"Yet he says nothing that acknowledges the desperation of Latin-American situation," Commonweal magazine after the pope's trip. "Not a word about the priests who have been ordered by right-wing terrorists, short, not a sign that he is not Poland or Rome."

Similar complaints have come from some U.S. Catholics who applaud the pope's abstract concern of human rights but believe the pontiff was not specific enough about what the church's responsibility is in helping to bring about change. Amid the tremendous admiration for the pope, there were expressions of dismay from those who thought he had too simplistically attempted to impose an unquestioned set of beliefs and values on U.S. Catholics, who have learned to live in pluralism.

Private Medicine Makes Strong Gains in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

struggling with the consequences ever since.

As an indicator of this "unmet need," spokesmen for private medicine cite the record 750,000 people who are on waiting lists to enter NHS hospitals. Many of these are seeking non-urgent care such as cosmetic surgery, hernia surgery, hip replacement or treatment for flat feet. There are almost no instances of delays for heart, cancer or other critical operations.

"Even if the true waiting list is half as long, that's still a hell of a lot of people, and many of them with painful conditions," said Derek Damerell, the chief executive of the largest private health group, British United Provident Association.

The private sector wedged itself into the medical marketplace by catering to persons fearful of joining this waiting list. In some areas, such as abortions, it overtook the NHS in numbers of operations performed. "We also cash in on being highly 'personal,'" said Oliver Rowell, the general manager of the 30 private hospitals in the Nuffield Nisling Homes Trust. This week, according to Mr. Rowell, that many patients opt for private health plans because they can choose their doctor and have a private hospital room with more amenities than an NHS institution offers.

Critics of private medicine maintain that its growth has benefited from what amounts to government subsidies. Almost 3,000 beds are available in NHS hospitals for patients covered by private health insurance schemes. Some private health plans provide cash payments to members who use government rather than private hospitals. It is the government that pays for the education and training of doctors and nurses, even those who end up in the private sector.

"What bothers many of us is that the private sector will someday be drawing away significant professional and material resources from the NHS, and that we will really get back to the days when the depth of your pocketbook determines quick access to good health care," said an NHS official who is critical of the Conservative government's policies.

Subsidies against private medicine run deeply in the Labor Party and many of the trade unions. But cracks are appearing in their ranks.

Union Official

"Sure I'd like to see the day when we have adequate public health care, but the private treatment," said Mr. Hammond, the Electrical Trades Union official. "But we haven't got it now. And to deny private health benefits to workers isn't going to bring it any nearer. I don't believe in socialism through misery."

Private health coverage in Britain has remained much less expensive than in the United States and several European countries. A family can purchase coverage handling 90 percent of its medical costs for about \$350 a year. The deal worked out by the electrical workers was for even less than that.

Until now, the private health plans have been able to meet demand by creating a network of charity hospitals built with tax-deductible contributions. Patients pay separate bills to the doctor and to the hospital, covering room, board and nursing.

But with predictions of a doubling in private health plan members in the next five years, spokesmen for private medicine are pushing the government to allow business and industry to make even larger tax-deductible contributions for new private hospitals.

"There is not much sense insuring workers if when they need medical services there is no hospital to go to," said Mr. Rowell, the private hospital manager.

Cambodia Gets Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

newspaper said today that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations clearly was supporting the Pol Pot regime and that its purported neutrality on the question of Cambodia was a smoke screen.

Food, Weapons

The army paper Quan Doi Nhan Dan also assailed Thailand for allegedly supplying food and weapons to Pol Pot forces inside Cambodia and allowing them to "hide" in Thailand.

"The ASEAN countries have often declared that they follow a neutral policy and their organization is one of regional economic cooperation. But, together with the Peking reactionaries and U.S.-headed imperialism, they are opposed to Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia," the newspaper said.

While food was being airlifted to Phnom Penh, five refugees from Cambodia were killed and a dozen wounded today by a mortar round that hit a border refugee camp. Thai soldiers guarding the 30,000 refugees camped there said they believed that the round had been fired by Vietnamese or Cambodian troops.

Paper in Tehran Ends Publication

TEHRAN, Oct. 14 (UPI)—Iran's English-language newspaper Kayhan yesterday suspended publication because of "internal disagreements," a spokesman said.

The Kayhan, the largest foreign-language newspaper in Iran before the February revolution, resumed publication Sept. 1 under its old editor, Kazem Zarnegar. The paper did not appear yesterday, and Mr. Zarnegar said he hoped the closure was temporary.

The Kayhan publications group, owned by a Jewish senior oil executive, Shah, Mostafa Mersadizadeh, was taken over recently by the Mostazafin Foundation, established by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to aid the poor.

Seoul Lifts Ban On N.Y. Times Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT)—State Department officials said today that the South Korean government had reconsidered its ban on the entry of Richard Halloran of The New York Times and will allow him to report on the visit to Seoul next week by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown.

The officials said that the reversal of the decision to bar Mr. Halloran was taken after the State Department raised the matter in strong terms with South Korean officials here and in Seoul.

Earlier, South Korea had notified the Times that it was not allowing Mr. Halloran to enter because of the Broadcasting Corp. last week. According to officials in Seoul, the interview contained offensive remarks about South Korea.

The Times strongly objected to the decision and asked the State and Defense Departments to intervene. Mr. Brown is visiting South Korea and Japan next week to discuss security matters with both governments.

Mr. Halloran was Tokyo bureau chief of the Times for a period that ended in 1976 and he reported on South Korea during visits from Japan. He is on the Washington bureau staff of the Times.

Zanzibar Breaks With Tanzania On Constitution

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—Zanzibar yesterday adopted a new constitution, which will be separate from that of Tanzania, the government-owned Daily News reported.

It will be Zanzibar's first separate constitution since the island and the Tanganyika mainland formed the union of Tanzania in 1964. Zanzibar had come under the union's constitution but kept its own autonomous government.

The proposals for a separate constitution were submitted last week-end by Aboud Jumbe, Zanzibar's president as well as Tanzania's vice-president, and endorsed at a meeting yesterday of the ruling Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, the newspaper said.

The document provides for the election of a president, Council of Representatives and the Revolutionary Council for an independent judiciary appointed by the president.

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Carter Force Sees Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

the president called to say he was very pleased with the results.

The Kennedy campaign in Florida was run by Sergio Bendis, Democratic National Committee member, and Mike Abrams, but were early Carter supporters in 1976.

Carter campaign aides flocked to Florida to help turn the tide after appeared the Kennedy force must muster enough support to enable the president in a state battle on his native Georgia.

Federal grant applications from Florida began getting priority treatment in Washington and a flurry of announcements of approval of funds punctuated the weeks before the voting.

In the end, the voting was comparable to a pre-season exhibition game, with its effect on the strategy and molding team spirit but with no impact on the players' official standings.

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				Puerto Rico (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
				Romania (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
				Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
				Singapore (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
				South Africa (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
				Spain (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
				Sri Lanka (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
				Sweden (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
				Switzerland (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
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## Dealer Profits in U.S. Add to Price

## Heating Oil Cost Rises Faster Than Crude

By Matthew L. Wald

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT) — The retail price of home heating oil in the United States rose nearly twice as fast as the price of crude oil from January, 1977, to May, 1979, according to statistics from the Department of Energy. And industry analysts say growing refinery and dealer profit margins are continuing to add heavily to prices.

In contrast to a public perception that the overwhelming factor in the rise in home heating oil costs this winter was increases imposed by oil exporting countries, the figures show that the percentage increase in refinery, wholesale and retail profit margins was at least as rapid.

The industry has reported sharp rises to profits, but spokesmen say rising costs for labor and other components of production also contributed to a rise in heating oil prices above the increases set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Interest rates are also a major concern, with many OPEC countries now requiring payment for oil within 30 days, forcing refiners to borrow money to pay for a tankerload while it is still at sea. And wholesalers and retailers, who want to purchase the same number of gallons they did last year, may have to borrow twice as much money, and at higher interest rates.

## Target of Inquiry

The refinery profit margins are now the subject of an inquiry by the Council on Wage and Price Stability, which, according to its chairman, Alfred Kahn, has found "a fair number" of companies, mainly small refiners, to be out of compliance with the voluntary standard of a 6.5-percent annual growth in profit margins.

The price increases from domestic sources come at a time of growing concern about how the poor will keep warm this winter, and even how some lower-middle-income families will stay out of poverty.

Energy Department figures show that the average price of a gallon of home heating oil rose 58.1 percent between January, 1977, and May, 1979, from 40.6 to 64.2 cents, while the cost of the crude oil from which it is made rose 32.3 percent, from \$11.64 a barrel to \$15.40, with the refiners' profit margins increasing the most.

And according to a study by the Congressional Research Service, retail prices for home heating oil from January to August of this year rose 50.1 percent (from 53.7 to 81 cents a gallon, on average) while the price of crude oil rose 47.4 percent, from 31.2 to 46 cents a gallon.

Critics of the oil industry say that the profit motive, not higher costs, is the reason for the greater markups.

"These are businessmen and they're going to make as much money as they possibly can," said Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Conn., who is chairman of the energy subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee. He said his subcommittee has heard testimony showing increases in gross refiner margins of up to 100 percent.

Wholesalers and retailers, as well as the major oil companies, are also operating on higher margins, according to the figures.

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According to the figures, one result is that, according to government figures, crude oil, which in 1976 accounted for 63.8 percent of the cost of heating oil, accounted for only 58.6 in June.

Industry sources differ as to the reasons for the higher margins. All note that when home heating oil was decontrolled in June, 1976, the action allowed the price level to be dictated by market conditions, instead of the government's reckoning of costs and fair profit margins.

## Costing Not Possible

But beyond that, the major oil companies say it is not possible to break down the costs of producing home heating oil and they note that a bigger problem is apportioning the cost of production between the different products.

"There is no generally accepted procedure for allocating total operating and investment costs among the hundreds of co-produced products of a refinery," said an Exxon spokesman.

However one petroleum product — gasoline — remains controlled. "Refiners have been allowed because of the lack of controls to pump more of the costs into middle distillates instead of gasoline, in an effort to recoup more of their investment," said Allan Darrow, public affairs director of the National Oil Jobbers Council.

If they feel they are not earning enough on gasoline, he suggested, oil companies can try to make up the difference in a product for which the market is very strong, and on which there are no controls, such as home heating oil.

## Democrats Abroad Plan Voter Registration Drive

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (IHT) — An organization of Democrats living abroad intends to launch a voter registration drive keyed to a special April primary election to select delegates to the 1980 Democratic National Convention.

Plans for this campaign will be worked out at a meeting of the Democratic Party Committee Abroad in the Hague on Saturday, according to Anthony Hyde, chairman of the international Democratic Party organization.

Democrats Abroad will have eight voting delegates and four alternates at the party's 1980 presidential nominating convention in New York City as well as seats on its Platform, Rules and Credentials Committees.

Mr. Hyde said that all U.S. citizens of voting age who live abroad can vote in the special primary or run for delegate by filling out an "informal registration" in any country where a committee of Democrats Abroad is organized.

## Committee Locations

Democrats wishing to vote in the primary election may write to the following committee addresses: Rue de Grady 4H, 1392 Hoves, Belgium; 21 Avenue Pierre ler de Serbie, 75116 Paris; Kaiserstrasse 12, D-5000 Frankfurt 1; 10 Saadia Gaon St., Jerusalem; Via Veneto 1, 00187 Rome; Speenkruidstraat 7, The Hague; 9 Rue de Vermont, 1202 Geneva; and 50 Springfield Rd., London, NW8.

U.S. citizens living in countries without a Democratic Party organization can register with the Demo-

cratic Party Committee Abroad, 38 Lower Belgrave St., London, SW1.

Democrats wishing to run for delegate or party office in Democrats Abroad must include a nomination form signed by 25 Democrats living overseas.

Urging Americans abroad to participate both in the primary and the 1980 elections, Mr. Hyde said, "Democrats who are living abroad — and there are hundreds of thousands of us — can make a difference in the outcome."

## Kennedy Group

Meanwhile, Thomas Conlon, a American living in London and member of the executive committee of Democrats Abroad, has announced the formation of a "Kennedy for President Committee" in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Conlon said that he had formed the group after "being approached by numerous people about the need for an organization in the United Kingdom to encourage Sen. Kennedy to declare his candidacy and to rally support for his election."

He said that there are draft Kennedy organizations working in at least 36 states and "there is considerable support" for the Massachusetts Democrat among Americans overseas.

Mr. Conlon said that his organization would "work closely with the Paris-based Democratic Committee Abroad for Kennedy for President and other draft-Kennedy groups abroad and in the United States."

Those interested can write to Mr. Conlon at Trafalgar House, 11 Waterloo Place, London, SW1.

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GANGING UP — Youths using a club and their fists pin a black youth against a car in fighting at Milwaukee's Madison High School. Police said that several persons were injured and six arrested after a fray involving about 500 young people, some carrying knives.

## Senate Panel Prepares to Vote

## Byrd Appears Ready to Endorse SALT-2

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP) — Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., yesterday appeared to be ready to formally endorse the strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee prepared to vote on the treaty tomorrow.

Speaking at a news conference, Sen. Byrd insisted that he had not decided whether to endorse the treaty, which is President Carter's single most important request to Congress this year. But he said that he had met privately with eight of the two dozen senators who are expected to vote on the treaty.

He said that the national security was not endangered. He said that the treaty would not be a burden on the national security.

While Sen. Byrd appeared to be ready to endorse the treaty, Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., announced in Chicago that he would vote for the treaty provided the Senate adopted two understandings: that the United States be allowed to continue transferring defense technology to its allies, and that the three-year protocol attached to the treaty, limiting some missile ranges, be approved by the Senate before being extended.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Relations Committee on Friday killed by a 10-5 vote a proposal by Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, to delay consideration of the treaty until the implications of the five-year projections were studied.

Instead, it agreed to start voting tomorrow. Sen. Byrd, who said he would favor televising the SALT debate if a time limit were reached, said that his own reading of backup materials had convinced him that more funds were needed to augment U.S. arms whether or not the treaty was ratified. He said that on verification of the SALT agreements, the assessment by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence was that "without SALT-2 our ability to monitor [Soviet arms] is going to be less than with SALT-2 — the committee seemed to be pretty much unified on that point."

Warning by Carter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — Failure by the Senate to ratify SALT-2 would hand the Russians a "tremendous propaganda weapon and would damage U.S. national security," Mr. Carter warned yesterday.

Speaking during a two-hour radio call-in program, Mr. Carter said that SALT-2 was a net gain for U.S. security and warned that U.S. prestige would plummet if the treaty were rejected.

If the Senate should vote no on SALT-2, Mr. Carter said, "this would be a clear signal to people all over the Earth that our country is not indeed committed to the control of nuclear weapons. . . . The Soviets would be given a tremendous and undeserved propaganda weapon to use against us."

Los Angeles Times

Strike at Panama Canal

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 14 (Reuters) — Dockworkers at the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal went on strike yesterday, accusing the government of cutting their wages to \$3.39 an hour from \$3.60, union leaders said.

Connally's Mideast Plan Criticized

By Sen. Baker, U.S. Jewish Leader

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP) — Republican presidential candidate John Connally's plan for use of U.S. troops to enforce a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement has come under attack on Capitol Hill and from a leader of the U.S. Jewish community.

Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., also an aspirant for the Republican nomination, Friday criticized as undesirable and imprudent Mr. Connally's proposal Thursday to link the future of Israel's security with the creation of a Palestinian state and a guaranteed supply of oil to the West, all to be enforced by a U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

In a Senate speech, Mr. Baker said, "A comprehensive peace settlement cannot be promoted by the interrelationship between the price and availability of oil and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. . . . I do not believe that Israel should ever be used as a pawn or that the United States should use her strength or force to intimidate any nation to accept any particular point of view."

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, reacted by saying: "Mr. Connally graciously has given his consent to Israel's existence. At the same time, he denies Israel the right to defend itself against aggression. His proposal that Israel return to the 1967 borders is a formula for Israel's liquidation. His ideas effectively remove him from the roster of those who merit serious consideration for the presidency."

Japan to Buy Oil from Mexico in '80

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (UPI) — Japan will start importing crude oil from Mexico early next year, government sources said today. They said the deal was concluded between a Japanese oil mission and Pemex, Mexico's state petroleum company.

The initial shipments will be less than 50,000 barrels a day, but the volume will rise to 100,000 barrels a day in the fourth quarter, the sources said. The price has been set at \$4.60 a barrel, they said.

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## Expropriation of Arab Property Ruled Out

## Israel Allocates State Land to Expand West Bank Camps

From Agency Dispatches  
JERUSALEM, Oct. 14 — The Israeli government today allocated state-owned land for settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River but said that it will not expropriate private Arab land to expand such settlements.

After Cabinet members had studied maps during a six-hour meeting, Cabinet Secretary Arieh Naor said that ministers had decided to expand seven Israeli settlements on the West Bank using government-owned land instead.

"No private land will be expropriated or requisitioned in order

to carry out today's government decision," Mr. Naor said.

The Cabinet took the unusual step of authorizing the transfer of an entire outpost to a new site where more public land was available.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said last week that he would resign if the government changed its nonexpropriation policy. Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said yesterday that he also opposed expropriation of settlements.

On the other side, the National Religious Party, a key coalition partner, threatened to quit if no so-

lution were found to allow the settlements to expand.

The leader of the Democratic Party, Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin, described today's decision, which was approved unanimously, as "a victory for the right policy."

The decision drew a sharp reaction from Gush Emunim, a settlement movement that advocates the annexation of the West Bank. Gush Emunim, Hebrew for "loyalists' bloc," said in a statement that the decision "did not answer the national problem," and urged the government to expropriate thousands of acres for widespread settlement.

"The principle of the government policy is not to confiscate or requisition or expropriate or seize any inch of privately owned land unless it is absolutely necessary for security reasons," Mr. Naor said.

No security justification was found in the case of the settlements under question, he said.

The Cabinet authorized the start of construction of a new city, Efrat, south of Jerusalem. It will be inhabited partly by Jews from New York City, Mr. Naor said.

A government expropriation order earlier this year for Efrat has been challenged in the courts. Mr. Naor said that the order was being canceled and that an undisputed site was being found for the proposed city.

Another settlement, Beit Horon, will be moved from its present site in a two-acre military camp to a nearby bill because no state property was available in the immediate area, he said.

Three other settlements will be allocated state land adjacent to their current sites, and a special committee will study the land problems of two of the six settlements where still more land is needed, Mr. Naor said. Earlier reports that seven settlements were involved were incorrect, he said.

## Time Running Out

Gush Emunim and other nationalist groups argue that Israel must expropriate as much land as possible before the United States, Israel and Egypt agree on a plan for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

These groups believe that only a large Jewish population will prevent the areas from turning from a Palestinian autonomous zone into an independent state. About 12,000 Israelis live in 52 West Bank settlements.

The residents of three settlements burst through the fences around their compounds recently to challenge the government's land policy and to demand expropriations. In each case the settlers were evicted by the army.

## Congress Averts Fund Shortages In U.S. Agencies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT) — Congress narrowly averted a partial breakdown of government Friday by approving a compromise money bill that had been stalled for weeks in a deadlock over policy on abortion funding and an increase in congressional salaries.

As approved in the House by voice vote and later by the Senate in a series of dramatic votes, the compromise frees federal funds to keep most government departments and agencies in operation.

During the 12 days of the new fiscal year, these federal agencies have been unable to pay their employees their full salaries, travel has been limited and, in some cases, supplies have run out.

The compromise further provides for an automatic 5.5-percent congressional pay increase. It also includes a temporary federal policy on abortion funds, limited to cases when a mother's life is endangered and instances of incest and rape.

The compromise is designed primarily to allow government departments and agencies whose regular appropriations bills have not yet passed to continue spending at levels of the last fiscal year, which ended Sept. 30. It would permit this spending until Nov. 20. In the meantime, Congress would be expected to pass the regular appropriation bills.



ENVOY SWORN IN — Thomas Watson, the former chairman of IBM, is sworn in Friday as the new U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union by Richard Gookin (left) at a ceremony in Washington attended by his wife, Olive, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (right). Mr. Watson replaces Malcolm Toon, who leaves Moscow Tuesday after 34 months in the post.

## White House Reported Undecided

## Saudis Ask to Buy U.S. Cluster Bombs

By Norman Kempster and John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — Saudi Arabia has asked the U.S. government for permission to buy controversial U.S. cluster bombs, each capable of spreading a lethal hail of steel splinters over an area larger than a football field.

The request, which would greatly increase the punch of the F-15 jets in the Saudi air force, was described in a classified memo sent to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

According to Pentagon officials, the Carter administration has not decided if it will approve sale of the cluster bombs, Maverick "smart bomb" air-to-ground missiles and Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. If the administration authorizes the deal, congressional approval would be required.

## Israelis Have Weapon

The Saudi request for anti-personnel cluster bombs could touch off a controversy as heated as the one that preceded congressional approval last year of the sale of 60 F-15 warplanes to Saudi Arabia.

"It is a very emotional weapon and a lot of folks don't want to see the Saudis have it," a Pentagon official said.

But he added that Israel and its supporters in Congress may find it difficult to argue for tight restrictions on the weapon, which the Israelis have had for several years and which they used in combat in southern Lebanon last year.

"The Israelis have mud on their hands on this one," the official said.

The U.S. arms industry produces two types of cluster bombs, both devastating anti-personnel weapons. One type — which President Carter has refused to sell to any foreign country — produces an intense fire storm which can consume all of the oxygen in an area of a battlefield, killing by both heat and suffocation. The other — the one that the Israelis have and the Saudis want — spreads thousands of pieces of sharp metal over an area of several thousand square feet, producing a saturation rain of steel splinters that can be devastating to troops caught in the open or in uncovered foxholes.

Saudi Arabia requested the clus-

ter bombs, Mavericks and Sidewinders for use with their short-range F-5 fighter-bombers. U.S. officials believe the F-5, which could be a potent weapon against nations with only limited air defenses, would be of little use against Israel's sophisticated air force.

## No Bomb Racks

Pentagon sources said that the Saudis could not convert the cluster bombs for use with their longer-range and more powerful F-15s because the F-15s are sold without bomb racks.

The U.S. Air Force considers the F-15 to be the world's best fighter and interceptor, but it is not suited as well for a ground-attack role. Although McDonnell Douglas, the manufacturer, produces equipment to adapt the plane for bombing, only Israel has acquired the ground-attack package. U.S. Air Force F-15s are not equipped for bombing.

One Pentagon official said Saudi Arabia has not requested bomb

racks for its F-15s. It is unlikely that Congress would approve such a deal if the Saudis want it.

Los Angeles Times

## Assad to Ask Soviet Aid

BEIRUT, Oct. 14 (Reuters) — Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, who is to visit Moscow this week, is expected to ask the Soviet Union for more sophisticated weaponry to match that of the Israelis, especially in the air.

Syria has lost nine Soviet-supplied MiG-21 jets in dogfights with the Israelis over Lebanon in the last few months, engagements which have shown that the U.S. F-15s are far superior to the aging Russian fighter planes.

After postponing a visit to Moscow in June, President Assad is due in the Soviet capital tomorrow.

Official Syrian sources said the original trip was postponed because of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's poor health, but Western diplomats said unrest in Syria was the cause.

## 1977 Soviet Military Costs Said to Total \$140 Billion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP) — The Soviet Union spent \$140 billion on its armed forces in 1977, accounting for almost a third of global military spending for that year, according to a government report released yesterday.

The report, prepared by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said the United States was second with outlays of \$101 billion.

It also shows that U.S. military expenditures declined slightly in terms of constant dollars between 1973 and 1977 while Soviet spending was increasing about 3 percent a year in the same period.

The two superpowers accounted for more than half of the total global military spending of \$434 billion in 1977, the report said.

China was third with \$35 billion and was followed by West Germany with \$16.3 billion and France with \$14.8 billion.

The report said that the global total "confirms the gradual upward trend even after accounting for price increases." Between 1968 and

1977, world military expenditures increased in real terms by 15 percent, it said.

The members of NATO and Warsaw Pact alliances spent almost equal amounts for their armed forces, but the burden was greater for the Warsaw Pact states, the study said.

While the outlays by NATO members totaled \$164.7 billion or 4.5 percent of their total gross national product, the report said the Warsaw Pact countries spent \$163 billion, equal to 11.7 percent of their GNP.

Between 1968 and 1977, arms exports doubled in real terms and increased 7 percent to \$16.7 billion from 1976 to 1977, the report said. U.S. exports, it said, amounted to \$6.9 billion in 1977 while the Soviet exports were \$5.2 billion.

George Seignious, the agency director, said that the increases in military spending heighten the prospect of nuclear confrontation and pose a threat to the security and stability of all nations.



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*Tin Maria*



On site service for the Fiat Allis 31 dozer.

Every machine we build at Fiat-Allis has the backing of complete after-sales service. We call this "total support."

It goes beyond the basics of good service: diagnosis, repair and maintenance. We think that the customer has a right to spare parts, identical with the original, immediately in any part of the world. So we have built some of the most advanced and best-equipped parts-distribution centres in the business. Such as at Carol Stream, Illinois, and Singapore.

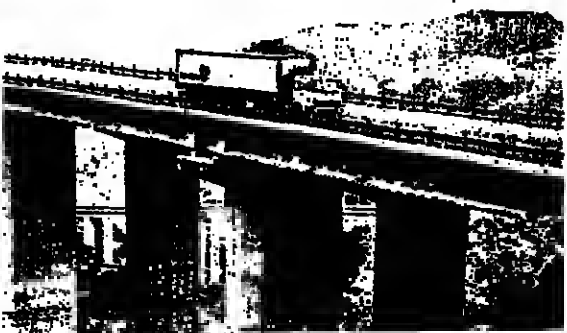
Our newest centre at Volterra, Italy, covers over 125,000 m<sup>2</sup>; some 60,000 stock items are moved daily.

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## The Fiat Group:

A 15 billion dollar a year company.

More than a few Fiat-Allis service advantages come from being part of the Fiat Group. From being part of an international family that



A Fiat truck on a routine Trans-Alpine run.

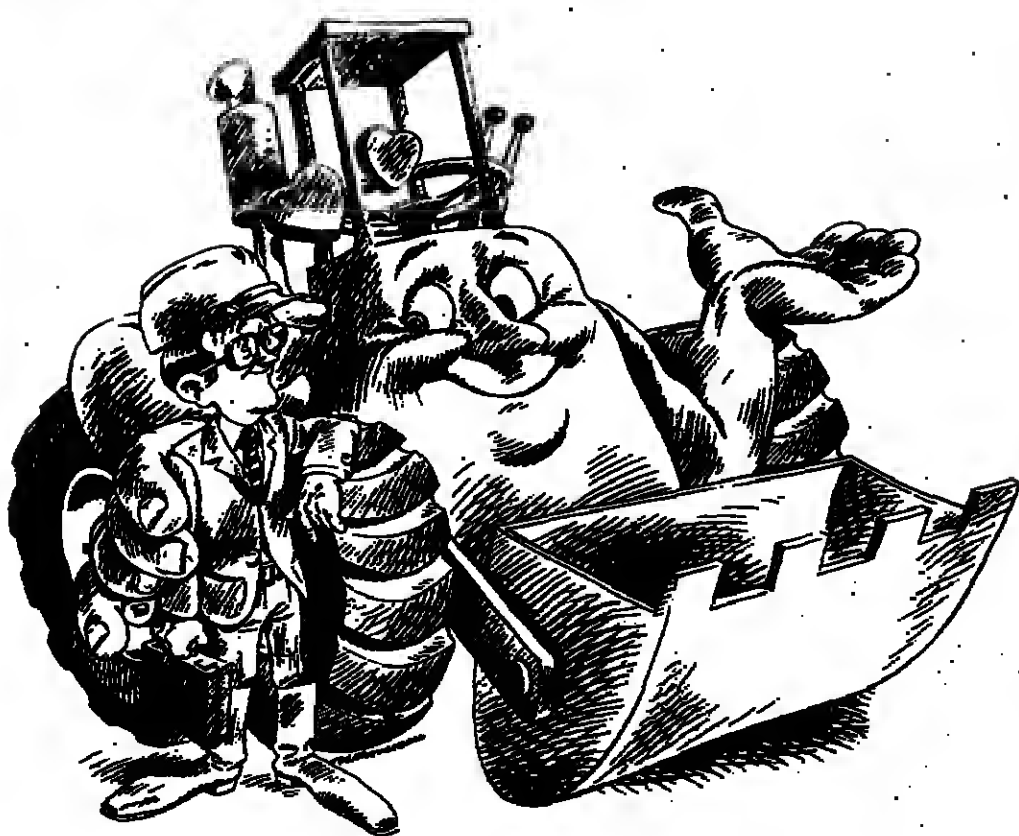
has a net sales income of over 15 billion dollars, has 200 production plants and employs 330 thousand people.

The Fiat Group has proven its service capabilities in fields as far apart as cars and energy production, aircraft and farm tractors, trucks and marine engines, railway rolling stock and machine tools.

And there's a lot of Fiat in Fiat-Allis. We're not the biggest in the business, and we have a great deal of respect for our competitors and for the machines they build.

But we think that ours are hard to beat. You're the judge.

# Fiat-Allis challenges big competitors to keep customers happy.



**FIAT-ALLIS**

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A one-minute call can mean a low-cost call back home.

Introducing the shortie one-minute call. A real bargain. Because there's no minimum calling charge in Europe when you dial it yourself. That applies to hotels, too, if they offer International Dialing, either from their rooms or through their switchboards.

The shortie call can also save you money on those longer family calls. Just talk long enough to say where you are. Give them the number and have them dial you back. If you're calling from a hotel, the surcharge on such a short call isn't much, and you pay for the call-back later, on your own phone bill, in dollars.

SHORTIE. You can pack a lot of love into a low-cost call.

 Bell System



## Khomeini Defends Power of Iran Clergy

(Continued from Page 1)

me out to take advantage of that food. But until now nothing has happened to limit their freedom.

Q. At this point, Imam, I must ask you what you mean by freedom. A. Freedom. It is not easy to do this concept. Let us say that freedom is when you can choose your own ideas and think about them when you please, without being forced to think something. Let's say that freedom is to live where you want, and to do the work that you like.

Q. To begin with, the word Islam does not need adjectives such as democratic. Precisely because Islam is everything, it means everything. It is said for us to add another word to the word Islam, which is perfect. Besides, this democracy, which you love so much and consider so valuable, does not have a precise meaning. Aristotle's democracy is one thing, the Soviet democracy is another thing, the democracy of the capitalists is still another. We cannot afford to have such an ambiguous concept placed in our constitution.

Q. In drafting the new constitution, the assembly of experts passed the article, the fifth principle, by which the head of the country will be the supreme religious authority. That is you, and the supreme decisions will be made only by those who know the Koran well—that is, the clergy. Doesn't this mean that, according to the constitution, politics will continue to be determined by the priests and not by the people?

A. This law, which the people will vote, is in no way in contradiction with democracy. Since the people have the clergy, have faith in the clergy, want to be guided by the clergy, it is right that the supreme religious authority should oversee the work of the prime minister or of the president of the republic, to be sure that they don't make mistakes or go against the Koran. It can be either the supreme religious authority or a representative group of the clergy.

Q. Let's consider for a moment the justice administered by the clergy. Imam, let's talk about the 500 executions that took place in Iran after the victory. Do you approve of the summary way in which these trials are taking place without lawyers, without the chance for an appeal?

A. Evidently in the West you ignore, or you pretend to ignore, what has been executed. They were persons who participated in massacres on the streets and the squares, or persons who ordered those massacres, or persons who burned down homes, who tortured, who cut off the arms and legs of those who were being interrogated. What should we have done with them — granted pardons and let them go free? The right to defend themselves, and to respond to accusations — we gave them those chances. But once their guilt was demonstrated, what could there be, or is there, for an appeal?

Q. I write the contrary if you want, the pen is in your hand. My people do not ask your questions. My people do not ask you questions. And I will even go farther: Had we not executed those criminals, the revenge of the people would have gone beyond control. Every functionary employee of the regime would have been numbered far more than 500. They would have been in the thousands.

Q. Then let's talk about the Kurds who are being executed because they want autonomy. A. The Kurds who are being executed do not belong to the Kurdish people. They are subversives who are acting against the people and against the revolution, such as the one who was shot by a firing squad yesterday. He had killed 13 people. I would prefer it if no one had to be executed but when someone like the person they caught is shot, it makes me feel good.

Q. OK Imam, let's talk about the shah. Was it you, Imam, who gave the order to have the shah executed abroad and who said that whoever performed this feat would be considered a hero, and if he were to be killed during the operation, he would go to heaven?

A. No! Not I. Because I want the shah brought to Iran to stand trial in public for 50 years of crimes against the Persian people, including the crimes of treason and robbery. If he were killed abroad, that money would be lost. And if, instead, we judge him here, we can get that money back. No, no, I do not want him to be killed abroad. I want him here, here. And in order to make it happen, I pray for his health, just as the Ayatollah [Khomeini] Shariatmadari prayed for the health of Rza Pahlavi, the father of this Pahlavi, who also fled the country with a lot of money.

Q. But if the shah returned the money, would you stop the hunt?

A. For the money, if he really returned it, yes. But with regard to the treason against this country and against Islam, no. How can he be forgiven for the massacre of 16 years ago — or the Black Friday massacre of one year ago? How can he be forgiven for all the death he left behind? Only if the dead were to come back to life could I pardon him and accept the money.

Q. And the former premier, [Shahpur] Bakhtiari? [Bakhtiari disappeared last Feb. 12.] Bakhtiari says that he will return to his position, Imam, that he already has a government to substitute for this government.

A. If Bakhtiari should be executed or not, I cannot say as yet. But I do know that he must be prosecuted. Let him come back, let him come back, even with his new government. Let him come back, even arm in arm with the shah. Thus they would end up in court together. Yes, I must admit that I would very much like to see Bakhtiari together with the shah, hand in hand, looking forward to it.

Q. Death to Bakhtiari also, therefore, Imam Khomeini, haven't you ever forgiven anyone? Have you ever felt pity, sympathy for someone? And while we are at it, have you ever cried?

A. I cry, I laugh, I suffer. Do you think I'm not a human being? With regard to forgiving: I pardoned the majority of those who caused us harm. I granted an amnesty to the police, to the gendarmes, to a lot of people. That is, to those who were not involved in torture or serious crimes. I just granted an amnesty to the rebel Kurds. Thus I believe that I have demonstrated pity. But for those that we discussed before, there is no pardon, there is no pity.

Q. That's not true, Imam. In any case, I am not only talking about a piece of clothing but what it represents — that is, the condition of segregation into which women have been cast once again, after the revolution. The fact that they can't study at university with men, or work with men, for example, or go to the beach or to a swimming pool with men. They have to take a dip apart, in their chadors. By the way, how do you swim in a chador?

A. This is none of your business. Our customs are none of your business. If you do not like Islamic dress, you are not obliged to wear it. Because Islamic dress is for good and proper young women.

Q. That's very kind of you, Imam. And since you said so, I'm going to take off this stupid, medieval rag right now. There, done. But tell me something. A woman such as I, who has always lived among men, showing her neck, her hair, her ears, who has been in war and slept in the front line in the field among soldiers, according to you, is an immoral, bold and improper woman?

A. Your conscience knows the answer. I do not judge personal matters. I cannot know whether your life is moral or immoral, whether you behaved properly or not with the soldiers at the front. But I do know that, during my long lifetime, I have always been right about what I said. If this piece of clothing did not exist — the Islamic dress — women could not work in a useful and healthy way. And not even men. Our laws are valid laws.

Q. One last question, Imam. During these days that I have been in Iran, I have noticed a lot of discontent, a lot of disorder and chaos. The revolution has not brought the good fruits it promised. The country is sailing in dark waters, and there are some who see very difficult times for Iran. There are even those who foresee a development of the conditions for a civil war or a coup d'état. What do you think?

A. I shall say this. We are like the child that is only 6 months old. Our revolution is only 6 months old. And it is a revolution that took place in a country that was eaten alive like a field of wheat infested with locusts. We are at the beginning of our road. What do you expect of a child that is 6 months old, born in a field filled with locusts.

Now that's enough. I am tired, that's enough.

Q. Please, Imam, there are many things I still want to ask you. For example, this chador that they made me put on to come to you and which you insist all women must wear. Tell me, why do you force them to hide themselves, all bundled up under these uncomfortable and absurd garments, making it hard to work and move about? And yet, even here, women have demonstrated that they are equal to men. They fought just like the men, were imprisoned and tortured. They too helped to make the revolution.

A. The women who contributed to the revolution were, and are, women with Islamic dress, not elegant women all made up like you, who go around all uncovered, dragging behind them a tail of men. The coquettes who put on makeup and go into the street showing off their necks, their hair, their shapes, did not fight against the shah. They never did anything good, not useful, neither socially, nor politically, nor professionally. And that is so because, by uncovering themselves, they distract men and upset them. Then they distract and upset even other women.

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## Talks Resume To Save Times From Closure

LONDON, Oct. 14 (UPI) — Negotiations resumed today to save the Times from being closed permanently. The prestigious London daily stopped appearing in November, along with the Sunday Times, the Times Literary Supplement and the Educational and Higher Educational supplements, as a result of disagreements with printing unions.

The management has set a four-day deadline for a settlement with one of the major unions, the National Graphical Association. If the agreement is not reached the 214-year-old paper would shut. Last week, the NGA withdrew from an interim agreement reached in July, claiming that a recent settlement with another printing union eroded pay differentials.

The Times management decided on another round of talks after a meeting Friday with top executives of the parent company, the Canada-based Thompson organization.

After 2,500 years of bad harvests and 50 years of poisonous harvests?

That past cannot be wiped out in a few months, not even in a few years. We need time. We ask for time. And, above all, we address ourselves to those who call themselves Communists, or democrats, or God knows what. They are the ones who do not want to give us time. They are the ones who attack us and spread around talk of civil wars and coups that won't take place because the people are united.

They are the ones who are spreading chaos. Those who call themselves Communists and democrats and God knows what. I repeat. Now, goodbye. Inshallah.

Q. That's very kind of you, Imam. And since you said so, I'm going to take off this stupid, medieval rag right now. There, done. But tell me something. A woman such as I, who has always lived among men, showing her neck, her hair, her ears, who has been in war and slept in the front line in the field among soldiers, according to you, is an immoral, bold and improper woman?

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## West Bank Arabs See Shift in U.S. on Palestine Cause

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM — The Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank of the Jordan River believe they are winning the battle for the hearts and minds of the American people. "The Americans," a West Bank Arab said in a typical comment, "are becoming our allies."

The recent tumultuous visit here of the Rev. Jesse Jackson, which was dismissed as grandstanding by many Americans and most Israelis, had a deep effect on West Bank Arabs. Many of them say they now feel sure that American blacks are on their side.

As further evidence that support for their cause is growing in the United States, West Bank leaders cite recent public opinion polls, what they perceive to be a shift in Washington's policy, and what they regard as the martyrdom of Andrew Young, who resigned as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations after it came to light that he had met an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization without authorization.

Leaders returning from the United States tell of increasing American interest in the Palestinian cause. And from Beirut, crossroads of Arab travelers, come euphoric reports leading some Palestinians to believe that they will have an independent state soon.

Students of Arab culture point out that Arab enthusiasts are self-fueled, quickly kindled, and often changeable. Nevertheless, the feeling is clear: The people of the West Bank believe that Americans are shifting to their side.

But when West Bankers say "American," they usually make clear that it is the American people they are talking about, not the U.S. government.

Despite implied overtures that Washington made toward the Palestinians last summer, when the United States briefly considered proposing a UN Security Council resolution recognizing Palestinian rights, the predominant West Bank view is that the U.S. government is conspiring with Israel to block independence for the Israeli-occupied enclave.

But Palestinians of the West Bank are sure that growing support among the American people will have the effect of shifting official U.S. policy. That makes them more determined than ever to resist the basic U.S. policy toward the West Bank.

That policy is simply to try to bring Palestinian representatives into the continuing negotiations between Israel and Egypt, so as to arrive at an autonomy plan for the mainly Arab residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

"We have made a first step, a start, toward getting the Americans' help," said Nabli's attorney and university professor Ibrahim Shawban. "The visit of Jesse Jackson was the spark. But there is a difference between our feelings toward the Americans and toward the American government. I never felt bad toward the American people, but I still do not trust the American government."

Raymond Tawel, a Ramallah journalist and unofficial spokesman for pro-PLO opinion on the West Bank, said: "It all started with the Andrew Young affair. Jordanian television broadcast it every night, and everyone here listened to every word. Then came Jesse Jackson, telling us that we had support from 15 million blacks in America. People here are thinking that Americans — the American public — are now more on the Palestinian side. It helps our position. It makes us stronger."

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## Terrorists in Iran Murder West German Employee

TEHRAN, Oct. 14 (UPI) — A West German employee of an Iranian company was shot and killed yesterday in front of his home, and Kurdish insurgents held Premier Mehdi Bazargan's special representative hostage in continuing unrest in the country.

Hans-Joachim Leip, an accountant in the Iran-Merck pharmaceutical company, was shot dead by two unidentified gunmen riding a motorcycle as he left his Tehran home.

A leaflet left at the site said Leip was killed by the Forghan terrorist group because he was "attached to Western capitalism and was a polytheist and had to be executed."

Mr. Leip was the first Western national to be murdered since the shah was overthrown Feb. 11. The murder of a U.S. oil expert in the oilfields and of two other Americans in Tehran and Kerman, in central Iran, led to a mass exodus of foreigners before the Islamic revolution.

It was the first time, however, that the Forghan group took responsibility for killing a foreigner.

The Forghan, which takes its name from an Arabic term for the distinctive

between truth and falsehood, took responsibility for killing two members of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic Revolutionary Council Maj. Gen. Mohammed Wali Qarani and Ayatollah Morteza Motahari.

Mr. Leip's killing was expected to lead to renewed anxiety among Western nationals still in Iran. Some only recently brought their families back to Tehran.

Japanese Oil Project to Resume

TEHRAN, Oct. 14 (UPI) — Japanese Minister of International Trade Masumi Esaki said yesterday Japan would resume construction of a stalled petrochemical project in southern Iran.

Mr. Esaki said Japan hoped Iran would increase its crude oil exports by 30 percent.

It was not clear if Iran had actually guaranteed to increase its crude oil exports from the current 460,000 barrels a day in response to the Japanese pledge to restart work on the project at Port Khomeini (Shahpur) on the Gulf. Earlier reports from Tokyo had suggested the exchange deal.

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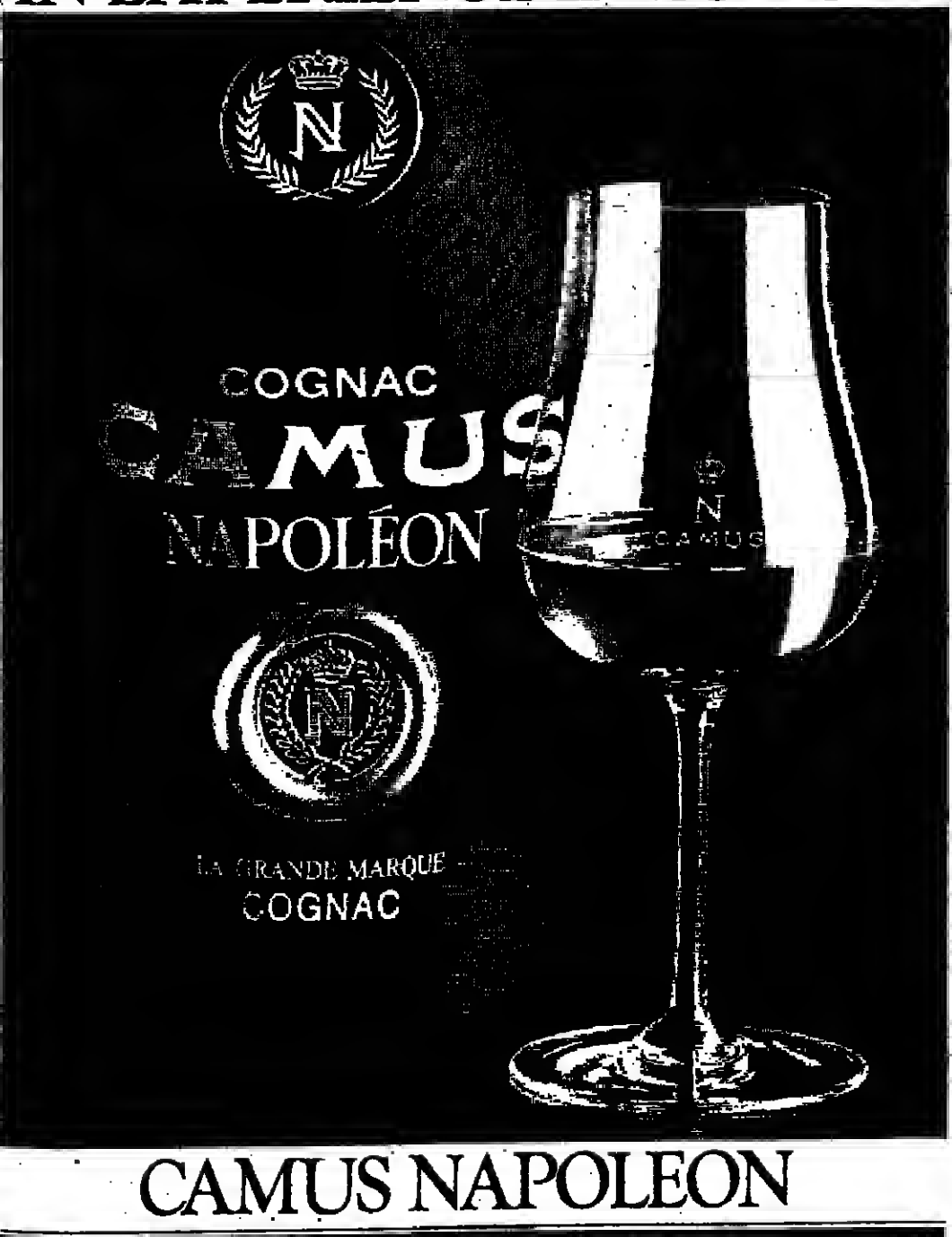
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You've been listening to low tar/good taste claims for long enough. Now smoke the cigarette that finally gets them together.

Truly satisfying smoking and low tar too. The cigarette is Merit.

**MERIT**





Imminent Hazard Cited

Panel Assails U.S. Delays In Acting on Toxic Waste

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT) — A House investigative subcommittee charged yesterday that the government's efforts to deal with hazardous wastes dumped by industry were inadequate. The committee said that the waste problem posed an imminent hazard to man and the environment that "cannot be overstated."

The comments were made by the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in a report on its investigations into the seepage of toxic chemicals into the environment. The subcommittee called for quick and substantial action to protect the public from the chemical and biological hazards caused by these sites.

"Industry has shown laxity, not infrequently to the point of criminal negligence, in soiling the land and adulterating the waters with its toxins," the report said. It also said that "Congress has shown lethargy in legislating controls and appropriating funds for their enforcement."

Some of the report's strongest criticism was directed at the Environmental Protection Agency. The report noted that the agency had not produced rules for carrying out the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which Congress passed in 1976 to regulate the disposal of hazardous wastes.

"There can be no excuse for EPA's failure to promulgate regulations in the nearly three years since the statute was enacted," the report said. "EPA also has failed to conduct a comprehensive search for hazardous waste sites and to pursue enforcement actions vigorously."

More Serious

Officials at the environmental agency said that they did not want to be quoted about the report because they had not seen it in final version. But several of them said that they agreed with an official who asserted: "If anything, the Eckhardt report underestimates the problem. The hazardous waste problem is much more serious than anyone realized and with each month everything we find shows it will get worse." Rep. Robert Eckhardt, D-Texas, is the chairman of the subcommittee.

The environmental officials insisted, however, that the delays in promulgating regulations to deal with the problem were unavoidable. They said that the new law had to be put into effect from scratch. At first there were only 22 employees in the agency to put it into operation, they said, adding that this year there would be more than 200.

A major obstacle, the officials said, was the millions of pages of testimony filed by representatives of industry on virtually each clause of every regulation proposed by the agency. "These comments are a minefield," an official said. "If we do not handle every one of them properly, industry will be able to

use them to go to court to stop or remove our regulations."

Meanwhile, an affidavit scheduled to be filed with the U.S. District Court here by Douglas Costle, the EPA administrator, indicated that there would be further delays in the promulgation of rules to deal with the hazardous waste problem. In the affidavit, which is required quarterly under a ruling in a lawsuit brought against the agency by the Environmental Defense Fund, Mr. Costle stated that he was extremely frustrated by the fact that the agency would not be able to meet a proposed Dec. 31 deadline for having the regulations ready.

Legislation

Legislation to create a "superfund" to pay for the cleanup of these wastes, including oil spills and abandoned dump sites, is moving slowly through committees in both houses of Congress. There is not likely to be any legislation enacted until next year.

The committee report said that only 10 percent of the hazardous wastes generated each year were disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. It also said that there were now about 30,000 hazardous waste disposal sites in the United States.

The subcommittee said that the environmental agency should promulgate rules at the earliest date, conduct an inventory of hazardous waste sites, eliminate exemptions for small waste generators and make sure that all wastes can be traced.

The report also said that Congress should amend the law to give the environmental agency and the Justice Department subpoena powers, create a new post of assistant administrator for land and hazardous materials inside the agency and establish strict liability for those who generate hazardous wastes for any damage that they may cause.

Bonn Drops Bid For Extradition

BOON, Oct. 14 (AP) — The West German government said yesterday that it had dropped an extradition request for suspected terrorist Kristina Berner, who is being held in the United States as an illegal alien.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said that West Germany's request to have the 29-year-old woman returned for trial was dropped in an agreement on Oct. 5 with U.S. authorities. He said that West Germany took the action with the hope that it would make it easier for Miss Berner to return voluntarily to face the charges against her.

She is wanted on an arrest warrant for allegedly belonging to a West German terrorist gang, an accusation that she has denied. She was convicted last year of violating U.S. passport laws by concealing her identity, making false statements and using forged documents to enter the United States.

Correction

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (IHT) — A Washington Post story in the International Herald Tribune (Oct. 13-14) incorrectly reported official U.S. estimates of the amount of opium coming from Pakistan and Afghanistan and the amount seized by Afghan officials. The correct production estimate is a combined total of 800 tons of opium for the two countries for 1979. The amount of opium seized by Afghan police in 1979 is 37,400 pounds.

U.S. Plane, U.K. Ship Pick Up 25 Refugees

MANILA, Oct. 14 (UPI) — A U.S. Navy plane and a British merchant ship today rescued a boatload of 25 Vietnamese refugees in the South China Sea, the Navy reported.

The report said the British ship *Shangnessy* picked up the refugees after the *Orion*, a long-range patrol plane, sighted their boat about 250 miles south of Ho Chi Minh City. It added that the refugees were "well but tired and hungry" after 10 days at sea.



WHO GOES THERE? — It's Sweden's new minister for culture and education, Jan-Erik Wikstrom, trying to enter the Stockholm Palace for a Cabinet meeting. Unhappily, Mr. Wikstrom tried the wrong entrance, and the guard was not above showing his mettle.

Letter from Peking

Prostitution, Begging Part of New China

PEKING (WP) — People looking for a good time near the Peking Hotel only have to ask. At night busy Wangfujing Street, just around the corner, draws Peking's night people, youths with no jobs who spend their days sleeping. Here and there, with the sufferance of the local police, small coffee and beer joints stay open late and a Chinese-speaking foreigner with patience can even hear the promise of an evening with a young woman in return for the equivalent \$3.25.

"Who do you think is the prettiest woman in this room?" said a young Chinese man to a Western visitor. "Well, I don't really know, who would you say?" "Just wait," the young man said, and returned with a sweet-faced woman in her late twenties dressed in tight-fitting slacks and blouse. Her name could be translated "Golden Thunder."

Golden Thunder was amiable. She wanted to talk about Western fashion. "The clothes in China are no good, too baggy," she said, fingering the olive drab trousers of a People's Liberation Army soldier sitting near her, apparently drunk.

When a shabbily dressed young man suggested he and I meet at 8 the next evening for a special kind of appointment, another Chinese led me away and advised against it. He said, "That fellow has no job, he's in here drinking all the time. I know he arranges for young women

to sell themselves. I've even heard him speak in favor of the Republic of China. We have many good people in China, you should not waste your time on him."

Young men will suggest a price for the favors of a young woman, though sometimes it is a barter arrangement for goods like cigarettes. It is an amateurish, free-lance operation. "They almost make it seem as if it's offered out of international friendship," said one Chinese-speaking Westerner. And there is an old-fashioned 1950s difficulty in finding a private place in this teeming city. "You have to get a car," one visitor was told.

The government is mindful but not too bothered by the situation but you must watch your language. When a foreign diplomat asked his opposite number in the Chinese Foreign Ministry about prostitution, the Chinese official said, "There is no prostitution in China. However, we do have some women who make love for money."

What might be considered the tidiness or sterility of Chinese life, depending on your point of view, seems to be gradually disappearing in the more relaxed atmosphere of the post-Mao era. Anti-government demonstrators and wall posters spread into one usually well-trusted corner, part-time prostitutes and black marketers find comfortable spots in another. In some instances the things that surprise foreigners about Chinese life may have always existed but were in the past more carefully hidden from foreign view or were less actively sought by the energetic and curious visitors who now are coming to China in great numbers.

In Lanzhou, capital of Gansu province, a Western traveler who had been to China before was shocked to find beggars stopping him in the street. "People said they had come in from the countryside, some had political trouble I sup-

pose. It wasn't made clear," he said. At one point, several beggars, impressed by the comparatively infrequent sight of several foreigners dining in a local restaurant, entered the establishment and put out their hands. "They seem to have a pecking order established," one tourist said. "The younger beggars would let the older beggars go first."

A few years ago, police would have forcibly removed such people from the streets with great haste, but now they do not bother. The newspapers in Shanghai, after all, have just completed a lengthy series of articles on one youth's encounter with a beggar, and the lessons to be learned from it. If China's richest city can take it, then so can Lanzhou.

The Chinese, bent on rapid modernization, no longer see the need to put on a big expensive show for visiting foreign dignitaries. State banquets used to be held frequently with diplomats from all the resident embassies invited, but now usually only officials of China and the country from which the dignitary comes are invited.

The Communist Party and state council made a rare gesture of spending several thousand dollars for a huge diplomatic dinner reception for 4,000 persons on Oct. 1, since it was the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic.

The foreign press, seated in the farthest rear corner of the hall, toasted some of the most fondly remembered banquets from the era when China still practiced diplomacy in the grand old style. A favorite was the dinner given for the former emperor of the Central African Empire, Jean Bedi Bokassa. The emperor had several bodyguards stand around him, while he delivered his toast and watched with suspicion the bejeweled ladies and their balding husbands from the several Peking embassies.

One American guest at the Oct. 1 dinner, waiting for the next course to be served, learned to her shock that the cold cuts, rolls and melons spread on the table were all she would get. "I didn't get to eat anything," she said. A former sports writer in the press corps clocked the banquet at only one hour and six minutes, a record in the race for the Four Modernizations.

—JAY MATHEWS

Amnesty in Indian State

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14 (Reuters) — The authorities in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu, where alcohol is banned, have declared an amnesty for 1,500 persons in jail for drinking and have withdrawn court cases against 51,000 others.

No Consumer Protection Laws Africa a Target of 'Miracle Drug' Sellers

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Oct. 14 — Foreign drug companies have discovered a gold mine in black Africa, where they are capitalizing on the absence of consumer protection laws and of regulations against false advertising.

In movie theaters and on billboards, Africans are bombarded with messages that various drugs can restore youthful vigor, sexual potency, even mental alertness. The claims are grandiose and usually not much more than outright lies.

But the continent's health problems are enormous — life expectancy is 45 years and infant mortality is so high that some parents do not name their children until they are two years old — and an increasing number of people are turning to "miracle drugs" to cure everything from ankle sprains to polio.

Damning View

One of the most damning views ever published on the role of drug companies in Africa is contained in a recent study by Dr. John Yudkin of the London Hospital Medical College. His report dealt with the purchase, use and promotion of drugs in Tanzania, but was representative of conditions in most other African countries.

Dr. Yudkin found, for example, that there are 147 drug company representatives in Tanzania, most of them Tanzanians working for companies with ties abroad, and only 600 doctors.

His report continued: "Aminopyrine and Ipyrone are analgesics [pain relievers] which may produce agranulocytosis — where, due to an allergic reaction, the marrow stops producing white cells — with a mortality of about 1 in 200. In Britain and America these drugs have been virtually withdrawn from the market."

"They are licensed for use only in patients with terminal malignant disease in whom safer fever-reducing drugs have been successful. In the African Monthly Index of Medical Specialties [MIMS], a handbook published by the drug industry, 31 preparations containing these drugs are recommended as analgesics for minor conditions."

"Anabolic steroids may produce stunting of growth, irreversible virilization — changes of external genitalia and hair growth — in girls and liver tumors. They are used in Britain to treat renal failure, terminal malignant disease and aplastic anemia. They are not recommended for use by children before puberty. In African MIMS, however, they are promoted as treatment for malnutrition, weight loss, exhaustion, 'excessive fatigability' in school children, and as appetite stimulants."

"Methadone is included in African MIMS as a cough suppressant."

Told of Dr. Yudkin's report, a respected Kenyan physician observed: "Obviously, we can't know every drug and we have to rely on the information available to us to determine the uses of various drugs. I am not aware of ever having prescribed a drug that had the undesirable effects on my patient that the report describes."

"But I would agree that both patients and doctors place too much emphasis on the use of drugs in Africa. Part of the reason is that most countries don't have enough doctors and so they can't spend as much time with a patient as they can in Europe."

"Also, the medical profession is a young one in Africa. It's only in the last 20 years, since independence, that Africa has been producing its own doctors. Even though most of them have studied in Europe or America, there's still a lot to be learned, and mistakes are made."

Most Africans who visit a modern doctor — as opposed to a tradi-

tional practitioner or witch doctor — do not believe they have been treated unless they are given pills or an injection. As a result, doctors often prescribe aspirin even for patients suffering from mental disorders.

—Los Angeles Times

Drug 'Dumping' Alleged

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (UPI) — Banned drugs and dangerous intrauterine devices are among faulty products being "dumped" in Third World countries by U.S. corporations, the monthly magazine *Mother Jones* has charged.

Its report claims that the Dalkon Shield intrauterine device — withdrawn from the U.S. market after

being linked to the deaths of at least 17 women — has been sold abroad and is still in common use in some countries. It also says that children's pajamas treated with the carcinogenic fire retardant Tris were shipped overseas after they were forced off the market, and the Winstrol, a synthetic male hormone found to stunt growth of children, marketed in Brazil as an appetite stimulant for children.

Mark Dowie, the magazine's publisher, said that an interagency governmental task force with representatives of 18 federal agencies has been asked by President Carter's report on such "dumping" of products, with a report due last September. So far, he said, no report has been issued.

Quick Economic Cure Sought

High Hopes May Trouble Ghana's New Government

By Pranay B. Gupta

ACCRA, Ghana (NYT) — Jamestown is a neighborhood like dozens of others in this West African city. Small but tidy shacks are squeezed behind narrow, rutted roads, and in scores of tiny stalls mounds of smoked fish and kenkey, a snack made of ground corn, are displayed for sale.

Such neighborhoods far outnumber the enclaves of affluence in Accra. It is in places like Jamestown that most is being expected of a country's first civilian government after seven years of military rule, and it could well be in neighborhoods like these that the life span of President Hilla Limann's administration will be determined.

"We all have very high hopes for Limann," said Victoria Yanke, a young mother of two, as she knelt down for bread that she would sell to customers who form long lines outside her home on Zongo Street. "The question we have is whether he will get more flour for us, and more food. Will we get electricity in our homes?"

These are not questions that Mr. Limann and his People's National Party, which won 71 of the 140 seats in Parliament, can answer easily. The inauguration of the government on Sept. 24 has opened the floodgates of popular expectations.

Mr. Limann, a former diplomat, is taking over a country of 10 million people whose average income is declining alarmingly. The World Bank recently revised Ghana's per-capita income to \$380, from about \$450. There was virtually no growth in the gross national product last year. Cocoa production, the mainstay of the economy, is expected to fall to a record low of 265,000 tons this year. As recently as a decade ago, Ghana produced 500,000 tons annually.

'Unfair' Expectation

"The unfair thing about all this is that everybody, rather unrealistically, expects Limann to get things moving fast," a British diplomat said.

A U.S. diplomat echoed his sentiments. "The next six months are going to be extremely critical for the Limann government," he said.

Some Ghanaians, like Leslie Nyarko, a young medical technician, feel that in neighborhoods such as Jamestown, frustration may explode into riots if the Limann government does not quickly ensure supplies of food and essential consumer items like soap.

"We waited for things to get better under Acheampong, we waited under Akuffo and we waited under Jerry Rawlings," Mr. Nyarko said.

puffing an American cigarette that he had bought on the black market. "Tell me, how long can we wait?"

Gen. Ignatius Acheampong seized power in January, 1972, from the civilian government of Kofi Annan. Excessive spending on public projects and corruption sent Ghana into a severe economic decline. Lt. Gen. Frederick Akuffo, who overthrew Gen. Acheampong last year, took some measures to improve matters, such as reducing government expenditures, devaluing the currency and balancing the budget.

Program Halted

But Gen. Akuffo was overthrown in June by Lt. Rawlings and his youthful Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, and analysts here said that the Akuffo program of stabilizing the economy quickly halted.

Eight persons, among them Gen. Acheampong and Gen. Akuffo, were executed. The Rawlings regime won much popular support mainly because the corruption in the ruling class had been so conspicuous that it created widespread resentment.

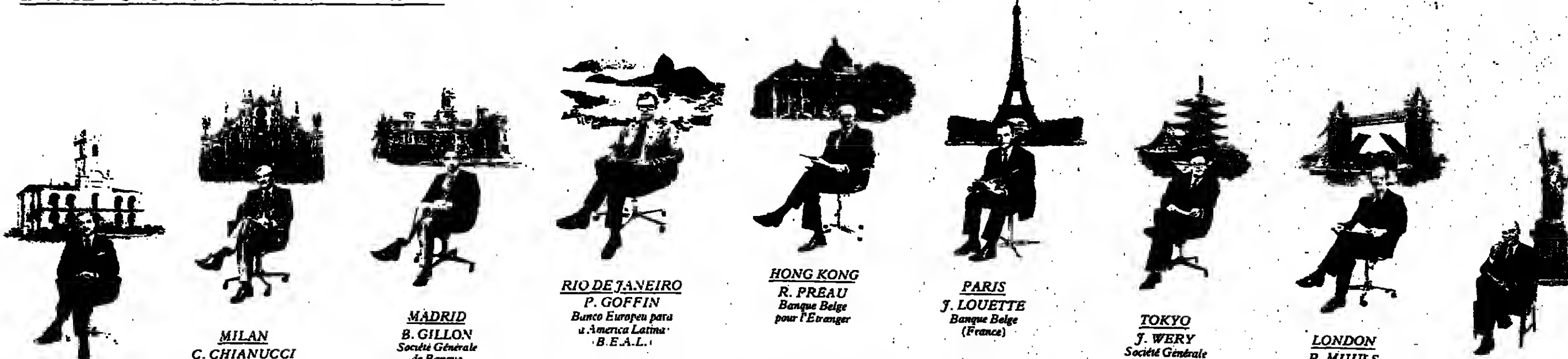
The Rawlings regime was in office for barely four months before it handed power to the elected administration of Mr. Limann. About the only thing the military group did in the economic sphere was to impose price controls. Market women were flogged for alleged price gouging, and many foreign traders, mainly Lebanese and Indians, were frightened into closing their shops.

Economic Priorities

The 52-year-old Mr. Limann had offered few specifics about his economic programs. There is general agreement among politicians and diplomats that his priorities are going to have to include the following:

- Revitalization of the cocoa industry, with increased incentives for farmers whose production slumped in recent years because they were not paid enough. Cocoa accounts for 70 percent of the country's foreign exchange and 60 percent of the government's income.
- The easing of price controls on essential goods.
- Ensuring that the supply of new money is kept down and the budget is balanced.
- Ensuring that oil supplies from neighboring Nigeria are not disrupted. Oil was cut off by the former Nigerian military administration of Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo after the executions of Ghana's former military heads of state. It will only this month that supplies were resumed.

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## Paris Fashions

## Dressing Seems the Rule as Spring Designs Unfold

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 14 (IHT) — A fashion editor sighed and yawned in her earplugs. A Japanese woman watched over his expensive equipment while eating his foiled lunch with chopsticks. The editor waited six deep in the rain to see the models.

Paris designers this weekend showed their fashions for next spring, with a lot of beautiful women showing miles of legs (and quite a few other things) to the best of the Rockettes.

It's too much for a heterosexual to take, someone said. For the time being, there were not too many men around. Body stockings are just — so are bodies, for that.

If what Paris designers say is true, the fashioning of the future will be the fashionable way of the 1980s. Even Givenchy, often rated conservative and ladylike, forgot his manners and produced bath-suits that were just giant jock-socks in two of three colors. He came up for it later by showing the collection that looked like it for real. From the two-color jock-socks to the fluid flattering robes, he cashed in on both.

The short, sassy look (as Women's Wear Daily put it) is what is coming. After Milan, Paris designers have made the biggest move yet by cropping all those skirts. The mini and yet it is not the mini because the clothes move.

Yves Saint Laurent, with little ruffles and a mini skirt, had some of the most interesting designs. So did Jean Claude de Digne, who, after many down seasons, snapped up into place with the mini skirt.

**Poll Says Swedes Split on Atom Use**  
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (UPI) — A Swedish opinion poll said that 49 percent of those who were questioned approved the continued use of nuclear power plants.

The poll, conducted by the daily newspaper Dagens Nyheter and the Institute for Market Research, indicated that 49 percent of those who were questioned approved the continued use of nuclear power plants, 13 percent opposed it and 13 percent were undecided. One percent said they did not know if they would vote on the issue. Sweden will hold a nonbinding referendum next March to gauge public opinion on the future use of nuclear energy.



Model is wearing a draped black and white lycra bathing suit from Givenchy spring collection. Shoes, jewelry by Givenchy.

## Afghan President Said to Begin A New Wave of Political Arrests

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14 (AP) — President Hafizullah Amin of Afghanistan, who promised to end arbitrary detention after he came to power in a coup last month, has started a new wave of political arrests, according to reliable reports from Kabul.

## U.S. Rally Staged For Homosexuals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI) — Thousands of men and women marched here today to urge the passage of legislation on the rights of homosexuals.

The organizers of the First National Gay Rights March expected to attract 100,000 persons. Observers estimated that only about half that many came, and police estimates were even lower. They marched down Pennsylvania Avenue and held a rally near the Washington Monument.

Their demands included the repeal of state and local sodomy laws, the passage of federal legislation to protect the rights of homosexuals, and a presidential order banning discrimination against homosexuals employed by the military, the government or federally subsidized contractors.

## Parents Fled U.S. With Child

## Infant Laetrile Patient Dies in Mexico

TIJUANA, Mexico, Oct. 14 — Chad Green, a 3-year-old leukemia victim who attracted attention earlier this year when his parents defied Massachusetts authorities by having him treated with laetrile in Mexico, has died near here.

The death came two months after the boy's parents, Gerald and Diana Green, chose to halt mixed treatment using chemotherapy and laetrile in favor of a strict laetrile treatment combined with a pure metabolic vitamin diet.

According to a spokesman at the Clinica del Mar, a laetrile clinic that treats hundreds of cancer patients yearly, Chad died Friday at the Greens' home a few miles south of here. The parents could not be reached for comment.

The death follows more than two years of legal squabbling over whether the boy should be kept on chemotherapy treatment and whether the parents had the right to subject him to laetrile, a derivative of the pits of apricots, peaches and bitter almonds. Critics maintain that laetrile is a cyanide-based drug that has not been proved safe and effective. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has banned the drug from interstate transport.

In January, a Plymouth County Superior Court in Massachusetts enjoined the Greens from giving their son laetrile. Aware that they could face kidnapping charges, the parents left Massachusetts with the boy and turned up at the clinic here.

Mrs. Green said they came in a "last desperate, drastic act." If it meant she was a criminal, she said, "well, then I'll be a criminal."

In addition to the daily laetrile doses, Chad at first received small doses of chemotherapy and a vegetarian-type diet. While Massachusetts courts continued to pursue the issue, the Greens settled near Tijuana, afraid to return to the United States for fear of criminal charges.

Early in August, doctors here said tests showed that the boy's

leukemia was "in complete remission" and his health "could not be better." A few weeks later, the Greens advised the laetrile doctors that they had taken Chad off chemotherapy — apparently in the belief that he was cured.

The child's former physician, Dr. John Truman of Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, yesterday expressed hope that an autopsy would be performed "to determine if he died of leukemia or from the treatment with laetrile."

Los Angeles Times



Chad Green

## Rene Gagnon, 55, Dies; Raised U.S. Flag on Iwo Jima

MANCHESTER, N.H., Oct. 14 (UPI) — Rene Gagnon, 55, who took part in a flag-raising on the Pacific island of Iwo Jima in World War II, died Friday. The photograph of the flag-raising became famous.

An apartment house maintenance man, Mr. Gagnon was one of the last two living participants in the historic flag-raising atop Mount Suribachi on Feb. 23, 1945. The remaining survivor of the group immortalized in Joe Rosenthal's photograph is John Bradley of Wisconsin.

Mr. Gagnon once recalled that when his group raised the flag after two hours of hard fighting to the summit, whistles and sirens were blowing. "I thought there was a Japanese air raid," he said. But the noise came from Americans who were cheering the flag-raising.

Edgar B. Speer

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14 (AP) — Edgar B. Speer, 63, former chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the U.S. Steel Corp., died yesterday after a long illness.

A 41-year veteran of U.S. Steel, Mr. Speer reorganized the company from a departmentalized firm to a centralized organization. He retired last April because of poor health.

## Bahrain Cholera Ends

BAHRAIN, Oct. 14 (UPI) — Bahrain's Ministry of Public Health announced yesterday that the nation's cholera outbreak was over. The Gulf news agency said Bahrain earlier announced that 32 cases of cholera had been discovered.

## Rhodesian Raid Stalls Zambia's Exports, Imports

LUSAKA, Zambia, Oct. 14 (UPI) — The destruction of two key bridges by Zimbabwe Rhodesian guerrillas threatens Zambia's imported food supply and its vital copper exports.

Engineers said that repairs to the two spans, 300 miles north of here, would take at least a month. The cutting of the rail and road route Friday makes landlocked Zambia almost totally dependent on a rail line that runs through Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Importers said the loss of the rail and road routes across the Chibambao River could cause severe food shortages in Zambia, which has been fighting drought-induced famine for several months.

The raid wrecked a bridge on the railway linking Zambia with Tanzania's ports, and Zambia said that an adjacent highway bridge was also destroyed. Businessmen say that 40 percent of Zambia's imports and exports passed over the bridges. Traffic across the river was reportedly reduced to small boats.

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## Mr. Volcker's Verdun

When the chairman of the Federal Reserve, Paul Volcker, talks, Wall Street listens. That, so far, is the only conclusion to be drawn from the turmoil in the financial markets that followed the Fed's decision to raise its own lending rate by a full percentage point and to encourage banks to raise their rates by even more. But having listened, what do bankers, traders and housewives hear? It will take months to find out whether Volcker's shock treatment will dispel American expectations about inflation or simply make an already depressing economic condition worse. The odds, unfortunately, are against Volcker.

The Fed's yearning to do something dramatic is understandable. Despite a marked slowdown in economic activity over the past few quarters, the prices of oil and other commodities continued, month after month, to drive up the cost of living. The Carter administration — facing an unhelpful Congress and an unusually tough re-election campaign — is widely judged to be incapable of reducing American dependence on foreign energy, incapable of stopping the dollar from declining abroad and incapable of restraining the wage-price spiral. These perceived incapacities left the politically independent Federal Reserve and its active new chairman feeling they had to fill the breach.

It is understandable also that the Federal Reserve chose to be dramatic, forcing unprecedented increases in the cost of borrowing. Inflation is always both a matter of fact and a state of mind; efforts to restrain it therefore need to strike at the psychology of accelerating costs and prices — the attitude that leads investors to forsake IBM stock for palladium ingots and to bid up housing prices in the expectation that no matter how high they seem today, they'll go higher tomorrow.

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By forcing interest rates to shoot up like a signal flare, Volcker, like France's Marshal Petain at Verdun, seeks to assure his own forces that the enemy "shall not pass." Petain did hold the fort — at a cost of 350,000 casualties. No lives are directly at stake in slamming the gates on credit, but the risks

are nonetheless substantial. According to most economic forecasts, the much higher interest rates resulting from last week's policy change will push an economy that has ceased to grow into full-blown recession. That would mean a decline in the standard of living for most Americans and, more important, the loss of jobs for many. Higher interest charges could also darken the long-term economic outlook, discouraging the investments that are needed to raise America's sagging productivity.

Could the benefits of recession outweigh the loss of hundreds of billions of dollars in production? Theoretically, perhaps. If the present high rate of inflation were driven down by the Fed's shock treatment, that could actually shorten the length of a recession that many believe to be the inevitable consequence of more inflation in any case. Better a brief recession now, they say, than a long one later. Tight money will probably make mortgage funds hard to find, ending the inflation-bred housing boom. It may also reassure foreigners that dollars are worth owning, thereby restraining the prices of the goods they sell us. And for the same reason it would surely make it less likely that OPEC will abandon its commitment to reckoning prices in dollars, a nightmare that haunts the oil-importing economies.

Unfortunately, there is not much reason to expect all these good things to happen. The Federal Reserve does not control the fundamental forces that are driving the current inflation. World oil markets are so tight that even the decline in demand that recession will bring is not likely to moderate energy prices. And, in the United States, the power of special economic interests has so far paralyzed most government efforts to immunize the market economy against the inflation virus. Under such circumstances, the wait-and-see course charted earlier by the administration — although politically distasteful — would have been more prudent.

Volcker is a gambler. He is betting high, with a poor hand. The entire nation needs to hope that he beats the odds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Two Can Shadow Play

It would be audacious to claim that we have understood every fresh development in Sen. Frank Church's SALT position as it has emerged over the last few weeks, rather in the disjointed and endlessly surprising manner of clowns climbing out of a circus car. His current stand, however, as best we can make it out, calls for President Carter to "affirm" that the Soviet troops in Cuba "are not engaged in a combat role" and "will not become a threat to any country in the Western Hemisphere." The Senate would then proceed, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hopes, to ratify the treaty.

Well, okay. Jimmy Carter engaged in a certain amount of shadow play to get himself out of the box he had put himself in by promising prematurely that he would not tolerate the "status quo," whatever it was — it has still not been established what it was beyond a reasonable doubt. Frank Church had locked himself into a similar box by demanding that the Russians withdraw their troops before the Senate takes up SALT, and he is entitled to a certain amount of shadow play of his own. The demand for presidential assurance would be attached as an "understanding" to the Senate's resolution of ratification of SALT, not to the treaty itself. The significance of this is that the Senate would not be making a direct, and unenforceable, demand on the Soviet Union. But the Senate

would be doing something to satisfy those senators who feel that something must be done. The administration has its lawyers looking at the fine print, and figures it can crack the case.

So much for Mr. Church, who is running for re-election in a state (Idaho) said to be highly inflamed against the very idea of SALT. The practical effect of his latest move is to clear the way for the treaty to reach the Senate floor, perhaps by the end of October; a vote on it could come by Thanksgiving. This is right. The evident sense of the Senate is to move past the troops issue, which is generally and correctly perceived to be a poorly designed rampart on which to take a stand either on Soviet global policy as a whole or on Jimmy Carter's conduct of his office. Those who believe that the treaty contributes to American security and that its defeat would impair American security are anxious to call the question before things get worse. Those who oppose the treaty flat out believe things are bad enough. A third group, the swing group, has used the ratification process to apply leverage and to generate steam for higher defense spending and for a tougher foreign policy. Most members of this group appear to believe they have made their point. In brief, the end is in sight.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### SALT in the Balance

All hopes, if ever one had any, of a slowdown in the superpower arms race, have been completely dashed. The discovery of the so-called Russian heavy combat brigade in Cuba . . . set off a wave of resentment in America. Moscow's rather cold reaction to American protests further annoyed even the moderates among American congressmen; with the balance of fear upset by mutual suspicion, the fate of the strategic arms limitation treaty itself is in the balance.

The bigger defense spending approved by the United States Senate . . . signifies the stiffening of American public opinion toward the growing Soviet military might . . . According to military experts, Russia has embarked on a massive buildup . . . which would boost its long-distance strike capability.

The net result is that the arms race is on and the cold war is back. SALT is turning sour.

— From the Free Press Journal (Bombay).

#### Brezhnev's Gesture

It appears to be a nice gesture [Soviet withdrawal of troops and tanks from Eastern Europe], but in the total of the enormous Soviet troop strength in Eastern Europe, this retreat represents hardly anything. It is a blank in a rich arsenal.

That it is so is also illustrated by the fact that Brezhnev made the offer at the 30th anniversary of East Germany, celebrated with a massive display of weaponry.

— From De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

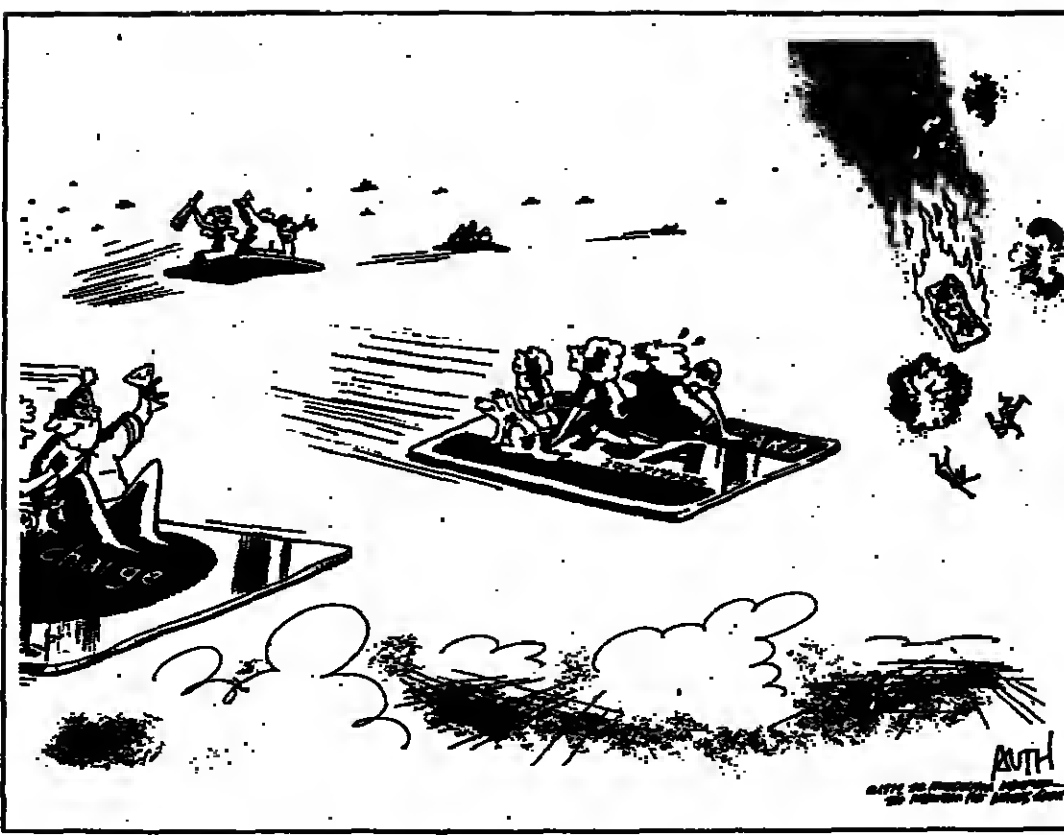
### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
October 15, 1904

LONDON — For once an automobile accident has happened and not a single voice is raised in condemnation or even criticism of the automobilist. Such a reversal of the usual procedure is to be attributed to the fact that it was the Duke of Connaught, and not any less notable person, who was injured. His Royal Highness was thrown heavily upon the road and was stunned by an injury to his head. His fortune has evoked the admiration of all those who have come in contact with him. Mr. Henderson, the driver of the automobile, is suffering from severe shock.

Fifty Years Ago  
October 15, 1929

PEKING — The Manchus' "holy of holies" in the Forbidden City of Peking is to be turned into a public park, and buildings to which only the higher Manchus officials were formerly admitted will be opened to the public. The ancestral temple of the Manchus, with its richly lacquered halls, houses the ancestral tablets of all members of the imperial family from the beginning of the Manchus dynasty. They hang behind the thrones which emperors and empresses formerly occupied. But worship of imperial ancestors is considered unsuitable in a republican age.



## Human Rights and Reporters

By Mort Rosenblum

WASHINGTON — "The Argentine situation is often more horrific than Hitler's Germany because there is no Eichmann taking down all the names."

That came from a friend, in from Buenos Aires, who is given neither to morbidity nor exaggeration. His point was not whether runaway official terrorism was worse than systematic genocide. It was that horror is hard to quantify.

News organizations, whatever their intentions, have been unable to report adequately on human rights abuses. As a result, few people, wherever they live, have a clear idea of which governments behave worse than others.

A basic problem is that news organizations have no single standard for informing about serious violations — and how much attention should be paid to them in any case.

### Illogical Patterns

Interest in human rights questions follows the same illogical patterns of general news interest. Since the Soviet Union is regarded as a much bigger "story" than, say, Guatemala, a delayed Soviet edit visa warrants headlines while the official condoned murder of thousands in Guatemala goes almost unreported.

And a series of failings of international reporting worsens the problem.

For example, the basic terms have been devalued by overuse and weakened by generality. Consider, for example, the phrase "human rights." At one academic seminar, one speaker denounced with as much passion that Jews in Moscow could not get matzo on Passover as another did that large numbers of people were being tortured to death in Chile.

The word "torture" means little on its own. By some definitions, all police aggression amounts to torture. But a quick punch to the ribs is different from pouring gasoline into a victim's ear drums.

Because of these vague terms, the worst offenders can simply point to "human rights" abuses and "torture" in virtually every country of the world, and they regard themselves simply as members of a fraternity of guilt.

But when journalists seek out specifics and statistics, other failings hamper their reporting. This point was made painfully clear to me in Argentina, in 1976, when a source I trusted revealed in grisly detail many of the abuses which are just now becoming general knowledge after a visit by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

### Dropped Into Sea

The source described how suspected extremists were dropped into the sea from helicopters, still alive so they would gulp water into their lungs and sink, thereby becoming "disappeared" persons. He explained how government security agents had kidnapped several well-known families and then, after killing the parents, tried to give away the infant children. And there were other details.

I had the information, but there was little I could do with it. Obviously, my source — who could not be named. The government would not comment. In fact, since there was no Eichmann taking down names, I had no way of knowing whether top government people really knew what was happening.

The result was a vaguely worded story, with an indirect approach. Readers who could not decipher the code might well have gotten the impression that I was far less sure of my sources — and my information — than I was.

That is another of the problems: When reporters write about human rights abuses, every minuscule detail must be exact, and their sources must be identified at least by description. Otherwise, governments can seize on a small error, or a loose attribution, and call into question all related reporting for the past decade.

### Same Standard

Also, the canons of Western reporting require that the government's position be presented, with the same standard for dictatorships as democracies. A dispatch may read, "Six anti-government guerrillas were killed in a clash today with security forces," authorities said. When, in fact, the truth might be: "Several suspected extremists died under torture or had to be eliminated and a raid was faked to provide a

plausible cover." In such cases, there are rarely "extremist spokesmen," and independent sources, if they exist, are slow to ascertain what really happened. All that is left is the government version.

Even if there is word from the other side, refugee and exile groups are sometimes less reliable than government authorities. In several cases, as in Argentina, official repression begins because murder and kidnapping by terrorists subverts the judicial system.

Sometimes a true picture can be reflected with revealing detail. For example, one Argentine police report said a suspect was killed accidentally by his colleagues in an ambush to free him from custody. It added that at the time he was surrounded by officers in a police car, and he was the only one hit — except for several of the attackers, who were killed by return fire.

### Pressures

But such details often come to light only after serious digging. And the correspondent faces constant psychological pressures which tempt him to convince himself he has done his best when he might look further. After all, he knows that mysterious death squads which

abduct and murder political suspects are hardly above attacking correspondents.

There is yet another problem. Even if a correspondent uncovers enough background to imply clearly what happened, his editors may not be able to give him enough space to use it.

Obviously, if reporters have such trouble pinning down specifics on individual cases, one can imagine the compounded problems in determining accurate overall statistics. And in situations when no one is naming names, it is doubly impossible to tell how many persons suffer arbitrary arrest, torture or summary execution.

Under these circumstances, the reader need not discount all human rights reporting or despair of receiving a fair idea of what is happening in a particular country. A number of correspondents and news organizations do an excellent job, in spite of the difficulties.

But human rights reporting is spotty, at best. Anyone concerned with comparative information — which governments are the worst offenders and why — should realize that the subject, in general and in particular, is extremely hard to cover.

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## How Not to Fight Inflation

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter was asked at his latest press conference whether he was prepared to persevere with tight-money policies even if it began to hurt him politically.

"Yes," he replied. "There's no doubt in my mind . . . that the No. 1 threat to our national economy is inflation. . . . So whatever it takes to control inflation, that's what I will do."

Two days later in San Diego, he told union officials, "In fighting inflation, we do not sacrifice construction jobs. . . . I reject the advice of those who think the only way to cure inflation is to throw millions of people out of work. . . . [and] let me add that I count as an obligation something not written into our national accord. That is my pledge to you to oppose anti-labor legislation in Congress and to support positive labor legislation such as siting picketing and labor law reform."

This is mentioned here not as an example of political hypocrisy — Carter, like most politicians, is equally sincere in defense of contradictory policies — but merely to suggest that the fight against inflation cannot be dealt with in this selective way.

It is reasonable, in the present economic plight of the United States, to control the supply of money and credit and to raise the cost of borrowing money to build a house beyond the means of most families, but it is obvious nonsense to suggest that this will not reduce the number of houses built or the number of jobs required to build them.

Maybe it's silly, especially in an election year, to expect candidates for the presidency to "talk sense to the American people." The last guy who tried it was Adlai Stevenson

and he was defeated overwhelmingly. But there are others in our political system who might explain to the people why fundamental changes and sacrifices have to be made to assure the future security of the richest nation on earth.

I put this question to Paul Volcker, head of the Federal Reserve, the other day. He is a most impressive man who operates out of the most intimidating building in Washington, with its acres of marble. Did the Fed have to be so important and yet so remote?

### Basic Interests

His decisions touch fundamental interests of every citizen and business in the republic. It is more "dependent" than any other federal agency. It has more facts on the economy of the nation and the effects of our inflation on the well-being of the American people and the rest of the world than any other agency. Therefore, could it not do more to make plain why it is necessary to impose policies that affect the lives of so many citizens and nations?

Volcker understood the problem but seemed surprised by the question, almost too modest to consider that the Fed should address the nation, rather than convincing the convinced at small meetings of experts. He seemed to believe that it was his job to manage money, not to educate the people.

But one of his predecessors at the Fed, Arthur Burns, the other day explained more about the history of inflation and what could be done about it than anyone I can recall in recent years. He delivered his address, however, to world bankers in Belgrade, who didn't need to be educated on the problem, rather than to the American people, who did.

Burns traced the history of the inflationary pressures on all the in-

## NATO Modernization And Brezhnev's Ploy

By Don Cook

PARIS — Almost 29 years ago, in December of 1950, the foreign ministers of the nations that make up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met in Brussels and decided to establish a unified military headquarters.

Before the ministers got home, they were being bombarded by massive propaganda from Moscow, along with formal diplomatic notes from Stalin, warning of dire consequences to every member country of NATO in Europe if it dared to take part in a common defense of Western Europe.

Seven years later, the NATO heads of government gathered in Paris and decided to strengthen their lagging defenses by accepting an American proposal to deploy the old intermediate-range Jupiter missiles in Europe. This was in the days before the intercontinental missile was developed.

Three weeks after the Paris meeting, Nikita Khrushchev announced in Moscow that he was withdrawing 40,000 troops from Eastern Europe. He called on NATO to follow his "good example" and show restraint and a spirit of détente. But six months later, Khrushchev was healing up a new Berlin crisis.

There is, therefore, a sense of déjà vu about Leonid Brezhnev's ploy last weekend. He announced that the Soviet Union would pull 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks out of East Germany, but at the same time he warned NATO against "poisoning the international atmosphere" and "radically altering the strategic situation on the Continent" with its plans to modernize its nuclear forces.

At virtually every step of the way in NATO's 30-year history, whenever the alliance or one of its members has prepared to take some action to bolster European defenses, the Soviet Union has blustered and threatened about dire consequences and poisoning the atmosphere of détente. The same day that Brezhnev was speaking in East Berlin about NATO plans for new nuclear missiles, Pravda carried a blast against Norway for its plans to have the Canadian, British and perhaps the United States stockpile some conventional military equipment and weapons in northern Norway. Nothing that NATO does to maintain its defenses ever seems to escape the notice of the Soviet Union and its propagandists.

So it is an old story to have the Russians opening up on NATO as it nears a crucial decision that will shape the defensive posture in

Western Europe for the rest of the century. However, it is going to be a great deal easier for the NATO members to counter Brezhnev's move as propaganda than it will be to work out a counterpolicy.

Indeed, first responses from various NATO capitals show nobody is being taken in by the Brezhnev move, which would amount to a reduction of less than 2 percent of the total Warsaw Pact forces on the central front in Europe, calculated by NATO intelligence analysts at 935,000 men, 200,000 in the Warsaw Pact forces.

### Superiority

Nor would the withdrawal of 1,000 Soviet tanks from East Germany make more than a marginal dent in the tank superiority, approximately 3-to-1 which the Warsaw Pact maintains over the NATO central-front forces. Moreover, as look at the map makes clear, 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks pulled back to the Soviet Union would still be within two or three days of East Germany.

Brezhnev coupled his announcement of a troop withdrawal with a declaration that he was "prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear means deployed in Western areas of the Soviet Union as compared to present levels, of course, only if no additional medium-range nuclear means are deployed in Western Europe."

But even if the NATO powers carry out fully their plans to reduce 372 new nuclear missiles in Western Europe over the next five years, they would not even come close to matching the Soviet Union's nuclear capability in the area. Brezhnev is seeking to bait NATO effort in return for no more than an agreement to discuss relations of his nuclear arsenal.

Brezhnev made no mention in his East Berlin speech of the Soviet SS-20, a mobile missile with a range in excess of 3,000 miles, carrying three independent warheads and targeted on Western Europe's capitals and other strategic points from the Soviet heartland. Approximately 100 of these are deployed against Western Europe, with another 100 going in place against China and a final 100 to be deployed in a "zone" in Central Russia, to aimed either east or west.

It is this force that NATO proposes to counter, with 108 American-built Pershing missiles, which have a range of around 1,000 miles and 464 ground-launched cruise missiles with a range of up to 1,500 miles. If NATO were to approve its proposal today, the new Pershing would not be ready until 1981 at the earliest, and the Cruise missile program would not be completed until 1985.

Far from "altering the strategic balance," as Brezhnev contends, this NATO response to the SS-20 would barely maintain the strategic balance. On this there is little debate within the alliance.

### Strategic Balance

Along with the Carter administration, the governments of West Germany, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy have all asserted that the NATO nuclear deterrent will have to be taken on merits and not bartered for propaganda reasons. However, no one wants to brush off Brezhnev's troop-reduction move completely and the question that NATO now decides is how to move ahead on nuclear modernization and to reduction at the same time.

Already, strong voices are being raised in the Netherlands to negotiate first and arm afterward. The Dutch government so far has not taken a final position on the new nuclear weapons, and its position will change because the Germans insist that this be a NATO decision shared by all and not just a deal between the United States and West Germany.

President Carter's neutron bomb decision continues to haunt NATO alliance, politically and militarily, and clearly the Soviet Union is hoping for the same success getting the alliance to abandon plans to modernize its nuclear forces. It seems pretty certain if time that President Carter is going to knuckle under on his responsibility to the common defense but he has certainly made his problem worse by the ineptitude of a leadership two years ago.

But at the same time, it is going to take some cool and courageous political leadership in the Dutch government and parliament, in the Belgian government and all up and down the alliance from Norway to Turkey. The basic problem of forging a common will for an effective common defense to preserve a reasonable military balance and maintain peace and security, is not a great deal different from the problem the NATO ministers faced 29 years ago.

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Major Shakeout Seen In Eurobond Market

By Carl Gwirtz

PARIS, Oct. 14 (IHT) — Last week will surely rank as one of the most turbulent in the history of the Eurobond market.

"I have never seen anything like this," said a major shakeout, said another speaker of the first three trading days when prices were knocked out of the market by about 2 percentage points.

There was a technical rally on Thursday, but Friday prices were off another 1 1/2 percentage points.

"We will continue to see a volatility in the market reacting sharply to short-term rate movements," a Swiss banker said, adding, "We won't see a clear trend developing until New York comes to grips with the new system of Federal Reserve money."

DM Rates

There are other worries as well, said only a few bankers are not convinced that the veritable rise in interest rates in Western Europe is a sign of a new boom. But a more pressing problem for many bankers is the worrisome rise in short-term interest rates in Germany.

Three- and six-month DM Eurobond yields ended the week at 8 1/2 percent and 9 1/2 percent, up half a percentage point from a week earlier. With inflation, however, measured by the consumer price index, rising at a negligible 0.1 percent in September, bankers are agitated that the Bundesbank is running as tight a monetary policy as it is.

The official West German explanation is that the central bank fears inflation. But the current economic expansion could get out of hand next year, it is said, and the brakes now — a

Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Oct. 14 (IHT) — The pall of an impending credit crunch began to spread through the multibillion-dollar Eurocurrency market last week.

There is still considerable uncertainty about how the tough new U.S. monetary policy will affect the market and many bankers insist that they do not see any danger of a liquidity squeeze here.

Nevertheless, the barbed wire was about. The major dollar banks admitted hearing rumors in the market of a possible tightening of interbank rates, although all insisted that no such plans were afoot at their institutions. At present, all banks, regardless of size or profitability or nationality, can borrow short-term funds from other banks at the same rate of interest.

But some bankers are beginning to question this practice, and the widening of the spread between bid (the rate paid by banks for funds) and offered (the rate at which money is lent) rates suggests such a fundamental reassessment may be under way. The spread between bid and asked doubled last week to a quarter of a percentage point from the traditional eighth of a point.

The question, one banker said, is whether "all institutions are equally well equipped to face up to the tight money environment."

Tiering was a prominent problem in 1974 following the collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt in West Germany, when only the world's major banks were able to borrow at the quoted interbank rate. The cost of funds to other banks, depending on size and sometimes location (there have been penalties for Japanese and Italian banks as a group at different points in the past), was scaled up from this so-called prime rate.

Tiering can be a tough problem for the smaller banks participating in the syndicated loan market. Theoretically, lending banks are assured of a positive income on their loan portfolio as the interest charged on syndicated loans is always at a margin over the London interbank offered rate and Libor is what banks have to pay for their own funds. But if Libor is tiered, smaller institutions would not be able to fund themselves at the same rate as major banks.

With margins on loans as narrow as they currently are, any premium paid by banks to finance their loan participations could erase whatever narrow profit was to have been earned by participating in the loan.

The other evidence of liquidity worries was an increase in the search for Eurodollars by small U.S. banks and small European banks noted by money brokers as well as some of the larger banks.

"All sorts of banks have come in asking for lines of credit," said a merchant banker. His surprise was acute as his bank is not a big supplier of

Stocks Down 58.62 in Tumultuous Week

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT) — The stock market ended one of its most tumultuous weeks in history Friday with a modest loss, indicating that the selling spree that had convulsed Wall Street earlier in the week may not be over.

Most analysts expressed disappointment that the recovery in the market noted late Wednesday and Thursday on increased financial institutional buying did not carry through Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was ahead early in the session, closed off 5.63 to 838.99. For the week, the average tumbled 58.62 points, the second largest weekly decline in its history. The Dow's biggest weekly loss of 59.08 points occurred in the week ended Oct. 20, 1978.

Advances on the New York Stock Exchange Friday outpaced declines by a small margin. The strongest performers were some of the special situation and takeover candidates.

Volume was 36.3 million shares, compared to 47.5 million in the previous session. During the week, turnover on the exchange soared to a record 253.6 million, surpassing the former high of 220.5 million posted in the week ended Aug. 4, 1978.

Many Wall Streeters were pessimistic over the market's immediate future. Loucas Hristov, vice president and research director of Granger & Co., noted that "despite last week's record decline the turning point is not yet in sight."

Newton Zinder, vice president of E. F. Hutto & Co., commented that the market's decline this week has been so rapid "that many investors who wanted to sell were unable to do so." He added that therefore market rallies are not likely to last very long "until the potential sellers are accommodated."

The market's heavy losses this week were triggered by the Federal Reserve's move late last Saturday in

tightening credit and restricting the growth of the nation's money supply in an attempt to ease inflation and support the sagging dollar. Wall Street is fearful that the Fed's actions will only worsen the recession.

Meanwhile, the dollar Friday continued to firm in foreign exchange while gold prices rose slightly in London. Friday, Paul Volcker, chairman of the Fed and William Miller, the treasury secretary, reiterated their commitment to combat inflation by gaining control over the growth of the money supply. After the market closed Thursday, the Fed reported that the nation's money supply soared by \$2 billion in the week ended Oct. 3 — much higher than most analysts had expected.

The bond market, which had been hard-hit all week, recovered about a quarter of its losses Friday in light trading.

The strongest issue Friday on the most active list on the exchange was Reserve Oil which climbed 3 1/2 to 30 1/2. Thursday, Getty Oil said it offered to begin talks to acquire Reserve Oil for \$631 million. Getty finished down 1 1/2 to 66 1/2.

Occidental Petroleum added 1/2 to 25 in heavy trading. The company reported sharply higher third-quarter profits late Thursday.

Despite the drop in bullion prices, the gold mining issues mostly advanced. Himec jumped 1 1/2 to 38 1/2. ASA Ltd. was up 1/2 to 30 1/2 and Dome Mines gained 1/2 to 41 1/2. The only loser was Campbell Red Lake which eased 1/2 to 21 1/2.

Rosario Resources, a silver producer, was up 1/2 to 37 after Hudson Bay Mining said it had acquired 9.8 percent of Rosario's common shares "for investment purposes."

Commodities

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ) — Copper futures soared Friday on unfilled reports of damage to an important rail link between Zambia, a leading copper producer, and the sea. A break in that outlet for Zambian copper could affect the supply-demand situation.

Analysts cited reports, confirmed yesterday, that rail traffic from landlocked Zambia was halted after Zimbabwe Rhodesians damaged a bridge on the railway to the Indian Ocean port of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. "It's so hard to get accurate information" from the area, an analyst said, "that you have to at least cover short positions and, if you're brave, put on new long [buy new contracts]."

On New York's Commodity Exchange, copper futures rose between 3.05 cents and 3.7 cents a pound, closing at 94.4 cents for October deliveries.

Comex gold futures recovered from a sharp sell-off Thursday to close at \$4.10 to \$8.20 an ounce higher at \$395 an ounce for October deliveries. Silver closed mostly higher except for the spot October contract, which dropped 2.5 cents an ounce to \$17.42. On the Chicago Board of Trade, where silver futures close a few minutes later, prices fell further, dropping between 5.5 cents and 21 cents an ounce to close at \$17.28 an ounce for October.

Airlines Halt Flights Between Egypt, India

CAIRO, Oct. 14 (AP) — The national carriers of Egypt and India skipped twice-a-week flights yesterday between the two countries in a dispute over rights to fly into other countries. Egyptian and Indian officials said.

An official in Egypt's Civil Aviation Administration said negotiations had broken down after dead-end talks were reached on Egypt's request to extend its service from Bombay to Bangkok. He said the suspension, which was mutually agreed upon, was expected to continue for two or three weeks.

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg	Net
Amorex	1240 39 32 34 1/2 - 1/4
Amber	555 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	1820 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	212 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	1903 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	289 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	4173 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	300 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	4023 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	452 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	738 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	180 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	3710 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	372 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	2332 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	438 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/8

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg	Net
Alcon	31 20 20 20 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	625 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	370 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	105 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	61 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	158 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	163 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	550 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	729 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	302 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	107 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	450 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	2547 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	1632 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	489 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/8
Alcon	733 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 - 1/8

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Traditional merchant banking expertise is the cornerstone of BHF-BANK's strong position in international underwriting today. The Bank ranks among the top managers of DM issues and regularly acts as co-manager of dollar issues.

BHF-BANK continues to concentrate on what it has always done best: acting as advisor to corporations, governments and public entities on the most suitable means of financing, selecting the appropriate instruments, putting together a syndicate, or arranging for private placements. The Bank is also well placed to initiate stock exchange listings in Germany.

For the unrivalled financial expertise of a management with personal liability, rely on a merchant banker. BHF-BANK.

## BHF-BANK

BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK

Merchant Bankers by Tradition. Resourceful by Reputation.

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LONDON REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE: 25, BIRCHEN LANE, LONDON EC3, TEL: 623-8715 · BHF-BANK INTERNATIONAL: 69 GRAND-ROUE, LUXEMBOURG

BHF-FINANZ AG, MYTHENQUAI 28, 8002 ZÜRICH · OFFICES IN: BOGOTA · HONG KONG · JOHANNESBURG · NEW YORK · SINGAPORE · TEHRAN · TOKYO



Sales in						Net						Over-Counter Market												Sales in						Net																	
100% High Low Last Chg%						100% High Low Last Chg%																		100% High Low Last Chg%						100% High Low Last Chg%																	

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**Finding electronics hard to handle? Leave it to us.**

The business of TDK is handling the difficult problems of the electronics industry. Our components have been instrumental in the revolution in consumer electronics, facilitating the introduction of new products from electronic watches to VTR's. Working closely with manufacturers from the initial developmental stage, we have designed ferrite magnets for the motors, miniature transformers and capacitors for toys and other products in the child's world. By developing powerful rare earth magnets, we have been able to enhance the performance of these and many other products.

New technology to meet changing market needs has been the key to our growth. Over the past five years, our net sales have grown at a compound annual rate of 21 percent, with net earnings advancing 45 percent.

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The undersigned announces that the 1979  
Quarter Report ended July 31st, 1979  
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Amsterdam, October 8th, 1979.

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**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY  
COMPANY N.V.**

Amsterdam, October 8th, 1979.

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## Chicago Options Table

and Price  
Mark

46%	37	2			
53%	110	3-16			
35	119	11%	3	113%	

and Price  
Mark

## Mutual Funds

and Price  
Mark

*liquefied natural gas carriers Hilli, Gimi, and Khannur*

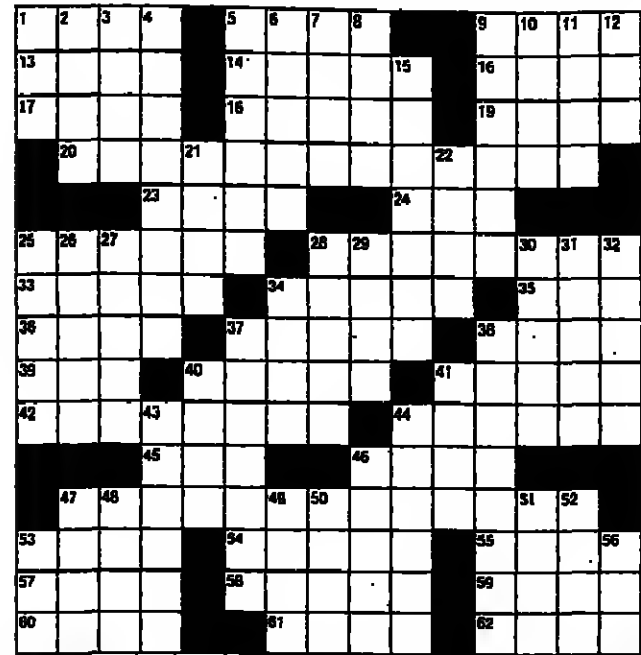
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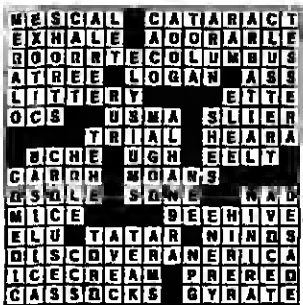


CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Painting and ballet
  - 3 Duplicate
  - 5 "I Remember"
  - 13 Encounter
  - 14 Sign of the Zodiac
  - 16 Given the gate
  - 17 The Jack before Johnny
  - 18 Stove
  - 19 "but the brave..."
  - 28 Place for a dry run
  - 23 Pre-Easter season
  - 24 By way of
  - 25 German
  - 26 P.O.W. camp
  - 28 Third degree
  - 29 Drummedary
  - 34 Tennis star
  - 35 Austin
  - 36 Moslem prince
  - 37 Queen's ship
  - 38 Werfel's "The Forty Days of" "Dag"
  - 39 Soldiers
  - 40 Doomed of fiction
- DOWN**
- 1 Unit of power, for short
  - 2 "the Wild Wind"
  - 3 Rip
  - 4 Pram
  - 5 Concerned
- ACROSS**
- 41 Name taken by Sophia Scicoloni
  - 42 Set forth for consideration
  - 44 Traditional adjective for N.Y.P.D.
  - 45 Capek play
  - 46 Pit
  - 47 Helpful one
  - 53 Kind of joint
  - 54 Dodge
  - 55 Twitting with expectation
  - 57 River in England
  - 58 Rounded roofs
  - 59 Asian staple
  - 60 Bambi
  - 61 Set up housekeeping
  - 62 Servitude
- DOWN**
- 6 Praying figure
  - 7 Engine noise
  - 8 Peteman
  - 9 Instruction book
  - 10 Nerve-cell process
  - 11 Convalesce
  - 12 American humorist
  - 13 Bard of the Yukon
  - 21 "cutlet"
  - 22 "to bed," said the grease monkey
  - 25 Rascal
  - 26 Domesticator
  - 27 "acids"
  - 28 Pulverize
  - 29 "It" hundred years
  - 30 Season
  - 31 Roman and pug
  - 32 He took Richmond
  - 34 Mountain lake
  - 37 Moved swiftly
  - 38 Off's and it's
  - 40 Amplified
  - 41 Caron movie role
  - 42 Decorous
  - 43 Robin Hood's miller
  - 44 Where the Acheron flows
  - 47 Adhesive
  - 48 Beaufort is here
  - 49 Stratford-on-Avon
  - 50 Rex Russell role
  - 51 Premium on money
  - 52 Notch at the end of an arrow
  - 53 Cape in a Patti Page hit song
  - 54 Word with whizz

Solution to Previous Puzzle

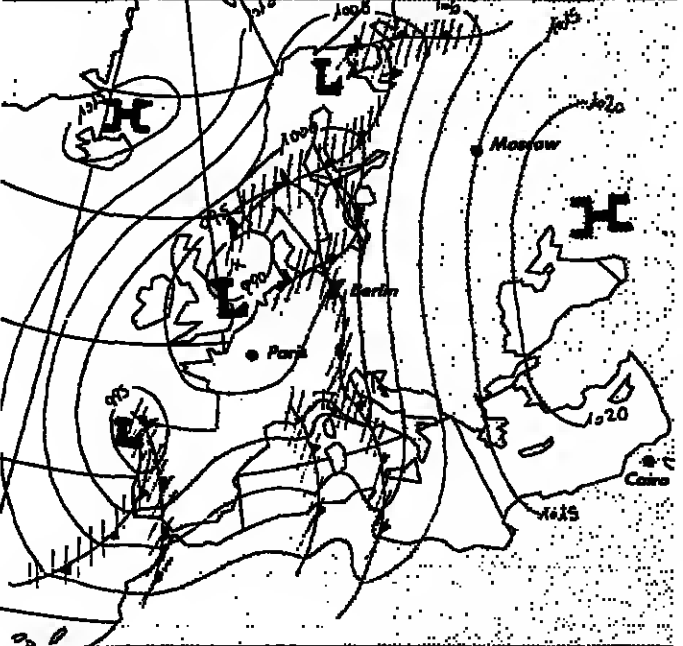


WEATHER

ALGAEVIA	16 44	Fine	MADRID	14 57	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	14 41	Overcast	MIAMI	24 75	Cloudy
ANKARA	14 41	Overcast	MILAN	14 41	Stormy
ATHENS	24 72	Fine	MONTREAL	14 41	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28 82	Fine	MOSCOW	17 43	Fine
BELGRADE	28 81	Cloudy	MUNICH	13 39	Mist
BERLIN	28 48	Mist	NEW YORK	13 39	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	14 41	Cloudy	NICE	17 43	Clear
BUDAPEST	28 81	Overcast	OSLO	17 43	Rain
CASABLANCA	28 72	Cloudy	PARIS	17 43	Fine
COPENHAGEN	21 72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	17 43	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	14 57	Mist	ROME	21 72	Overcast
DUBLIN	19 66	Showers	SOFIA	21 72	Mist
EDINBURGH	12 54	Mist	STOCKHOLM	11 52	N.A.
HELSINKI	24 75	Overcast	TEHRAN	27 81	Fine
HONGKONG	14 57	Overcast	TEL AVIV	19 66	Fine
ISTANBUL	14 57	Overcast	TOKYO	19 66	Fine
JAKARTA	11 52	Rain	TUNIS	28 81	Cloudy
LAHORE	21 72	Fine	VIENNA	28 81	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	27 77	Overcast	WARSAW	21 72	Cloudy
LONDON	17 43	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	13 39	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	17 43	N.A.	ZURICH	14 41	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



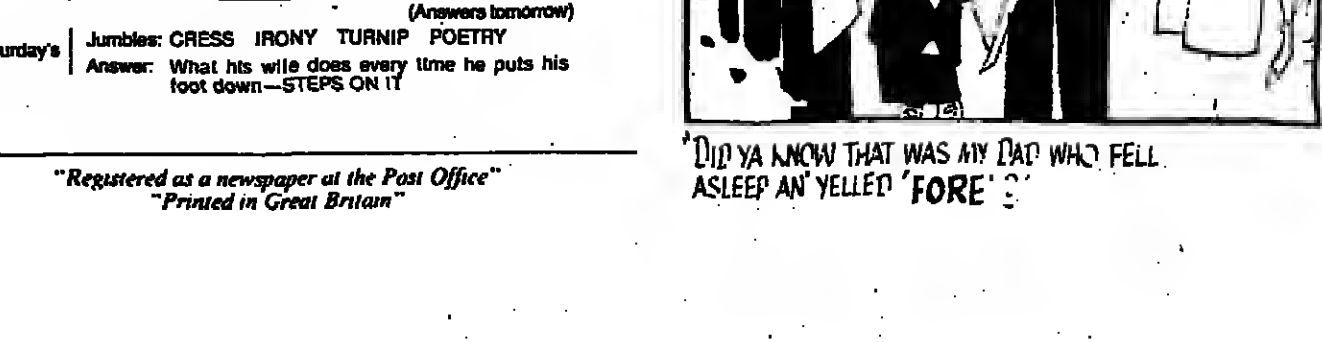
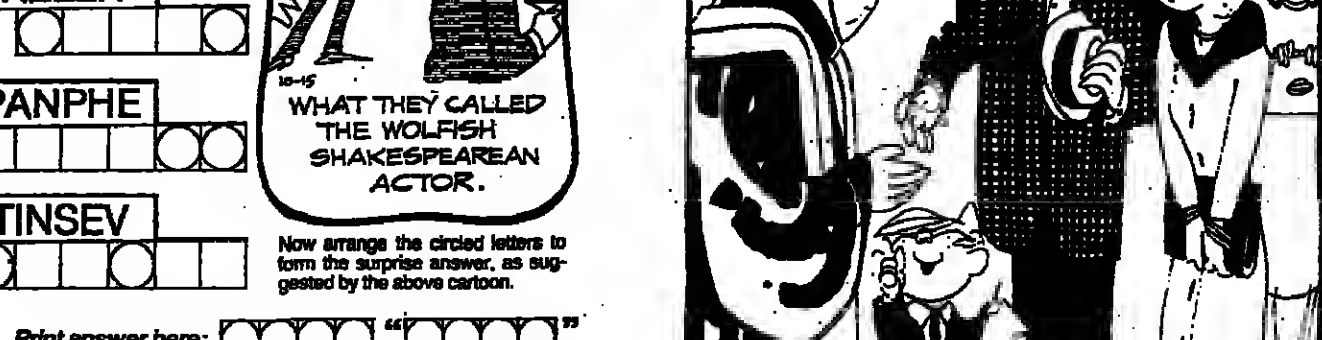
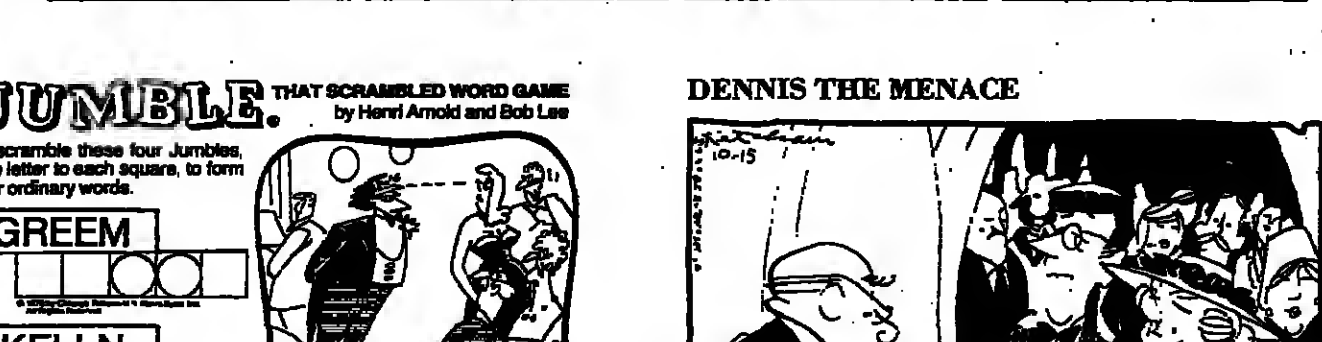
Thunderstorm	TS	Warm Front	W
Rain	///	Cold Front	C
Snow	X	Occluded Front	O
Wind Direction	→	Quasi-Stationary Front	QS

H-Bomb Article Goes Behind Bars And Prisoner Is Free — to Dream

WAUPUN, Wis., Oct. 14 (UPI) — Officials at the state prison at Waupun have had a change of heart and decided to allow a magazine containing an article about the design of a hydrogen bomb inside prison walls.

The decision came after the Capital Times, a Madison newspaper, reported the prison administration had refused to allow an inmate the current issue of the Progressive magazine, which contains Howard Morland's controversial article. The article was the subject of an unprecedented and unsuccessful censorship attempt by the federal government earlier this year.

Department of Corrections spokesman Wanette Charlier reflected that "One of the rules [of the prison] is not to allow in any matter that shows how to make a weapon or a bomb or something illegal..." But finally, she said, the prison staff realized that "there's no way that a prisoner could make a hydrogen bomb."



BOOKS

BITTER GLORY

Poland and Its Fate, 1918-39

By Richard Watt. Simon & Schuster.

Illustrated. 511 pp. \$16.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

RICHARD WATT tells us that once upon a time, in the 16th century, "The Polish Crown ruled over a federation that stretched from the Baltic Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south. In the east, the Polish lands extended almost to the gates of Moscow. In all of Europe, the Polish kingdom was second only to France in size of population."

Ten percent of that population, alas, was gentry. It was said, not entirely in jest, that any Pole who could read or write was a nobleman. From various kings in need of their military services the gentry exacted a number of privileges. Of most importance was a chamber of deputies, the Sejm, which passed all major laws and in which every member of the gentry had not only a vote, but also a veto. That is, a single nobleman had merely to rise in the Sejm and declare, "I disapprove," and any piece of legislation was automatically doomed.

Up for Grabs

The result was domestic and foreign bribery, incoherence, chaos and, ultimately, paralysis. A nation without any natural frontiers, such as a mountain range or a big river, simply can't afford such a government. Poland was up for grabs, and in a series of wars and "partitions," the Swedes, Tatars, Turks, Hungarians, Austrians, Russians and Prussians did the grabbing. From the middle of the 18th century until the end of World War I, a truly independent Poland can be said to have existed only intermittently.

"Bitter Glory" tells the story of a 20th-century independent Poland that lasted from the Treaty of Versailles until the Nazi blitzkrieg in September, 1939, and tells it efficiently. It is a story, principally, of two men — Jozef Pilsudski, war hero, father figure, sort of Polish De Gaulle; and Jozef Beck, the disagreeable foreign minister who tried to steer Poland clear of the pincers of Germany and the Soviet Union. The pianist, publicist and one-time prime minister, Jan Paderewski, plays a walk-on role, as do Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Chamberlain, Churchill, Stalin and Hitler. And the Sejm seems to have behaved no better in the 1920s and '30s than it did in the 1650s and 1660s.

Consider Pilsudski, who did time in Siberia during the czar, who began the First World War fighting for the Germans and ended it in a German prison, who probably invented the Polish army and who certainly, in 1920, taught Trotsky's Red Army a lesson in tactics.

Tactician, secretive, proud, brave, apparently disappointed by both of his wives, given to lectures on the "moral rot" of the Sejm — "An idealist," said Lloyd George, "without any practical ideas" — how was Pilsudski supposed to make a nation out of an anti-Semitic right, an intellectual left, a vacillating center, with no civil service, a bourgeoisie almost entirely Jewish, an inefficient and land-hungry peasantry that hated the Jewish mercantile class, in a war-torn land with at least seven different currencies being circulated at the same time and four different legal systems adjudicating?

He did it with cronies, army buddies from the First Brigade. He did it by habitually refusing high office and then pulling the strings. He retired, only to lead a coup in 1926. His notion of "federalism" were vague, but his grasp of European power politics was superb. There was simply nobody else around to do the job. In 1935, a month after

Washington, Oct. 14 (UPI) — The government has ordered American Cyanamid, a major chemical producer, to halt a policy that allegedly forces some female employees to undergo sterilization as a condition of keeping their jobs.

American Cyanamid denied that it forced female employees to be sterilized, but acknowledged that it excluded women from certain areas of its plants "to protect the unborn child — the most helpless member of our society."

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration last week cited the firm for violating federal occupational safety and health laws and proposed a maximum \$10,000 penalty. OSHA said that five women underwent sterilization to keep their jobs at a chemical plant in Willow Island, W. Va., since the policy was put into effect in October of last year. The agency said that exposure to lead can cause damage to the nervous, urinary and reproductive systems and that such exposure has been linked to defects in workers to defects in their offspring.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

LONDON — Grandmaster Lothar Schmid of West Germany has been known in recent years as the patient, long-suffering referee of the world championship matches in Iceland in 1972 between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky and in the Philippines last year between Anatoli Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi. It may have been forgotten that he also plays the game.

Mr. Schmid reminded everyone, especially his unfortunate opponents, by his success in the British Broadcasting Corp. tournament here. In the playoff game with Grandmaster Walter Browne of the United States, Mr. Schmid began conservatively but soon surprised his opponent with a trap that won a pawn. In the face of tenacious resistance, Mr. Schmid cleverly won a difficult knight-and-pawn ending.

Out of respect for Mr. Browne's detailed grasp of the Sicilian Defense, Mr. Schmid adopted the tame P-QB4. Yet after 13... R-Q1: 14 B-B1, P-Q4, 15 P-Q4, it was Mr. Browne who went to sleep.

He should have captured at once with the drawish 15... N-P3, but instead wrongly aimed for move 15... B-Q3? by 17 P-P1, B-B4b; 18 NxB, QxNch; 19 B-K3, RxB; 20 BxQ, RxB; 21 RxB.

On 16... P-K4, 17 P-Q6: Mr. Browne still could not escape the loss of a pawn. For example, 17 RxB; 18 BxP, RxB; 19 BxQ, RxB; 20 RxB, R-N2; 21 B-Q8, N-P; 22 BxP is hopeless for Black.

In the pawn-down ending, however, Mr. Browne fought back with an energy that all but denied Mr.

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 B-Q8	N-P
2 N-F3	P-P3	22 BxP	B-K3
3 B-F4	P-P3	23 BxQ	RxB
4 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 RxB	RxB
5 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 BxQ	RxB
6 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 BxQ	RxB
7 P-Q4	P-Q4	27 BxQ	RxB
8 P-Q4	P-Q4	28 BxQ	RxB
9 P-Q4	P-Q4	29 BxQ	RxB
10 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 BxQ	RxB
11 P-Q4	P-Q4	31 BxQ	RxB
12 P-Q4	P-Q4	32 BxQ	RxB
13 P-Q4	P-Q4	33 BxQ	RxB
14 P-Q4	P-Q4	34 BxQ	RxB
15 P-Q4	P-Q4	35 BxQ	RxB
16 P-Q4	P-Q4	36 BxQ	RxB
17 P-Q4	P-Q4	37 BxQ	RxB
18 P-Q4	P-Q4	38 BxQ	RxB
19 P-Q4	P-Q4	39 BxQ	RxB
20 P-Q4	P-Q4	40 BxQ	RxB

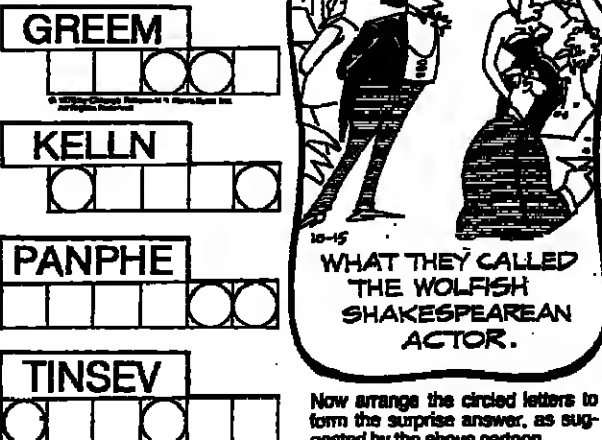
DENNIS THE MENACE



"Did ya know that was my dad who fell asleep an' yelled 'FORE'?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Saturday's Jumbles: GRESS IRONY TURNIP POETRY

Answer: What his wife does every time he puts his foot down — STEPS ON IT

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"







